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FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XLIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, MAY 13, 1861. [NO. 2293.]

PRINTED EVERY MONDAY,

EDWARD J. HALE & SONS,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER, $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

Advertisements inserted for 60 cents per square of 16 lines for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

THE WAR NEWS.

There is neither abatement of ardor or preparation in any portion of the Southern Confederacy, regarding the impending conflict, if our exchanges and correspondence may be relied upon. From all quarters the note of preparation is sounded, and the determination is expressed to die in defence of the position we have assumed.

RICHMOND CITY IN DANGER.

The Examiner of the 6th says:—

It is certain that the city of Richmond stands in very great danger. Here in Richmond there are those who would not have the fact alluded to, lest the enemy's attention should be attracted to it. But, while we play this ostrich part the eyes of the whole North are fixed on this one point. Among all the newspapers received in the last few days from the foreign and hostile countries handed against us on the other side of the Potomac, there is not one that does not urge the sending of twenty thousand of the best troops at Washington to seize this city. Here, says the Northern Press in chorus, here is the civil, military, political and financial centre of the great State; seize Richmond and she will, for a time at least, be paralyzed in all her members, and our Submissionists will take advantage of the panic to cause the rejection of the Ordinance of Secession, so that Virginia shall be ours, after all. While we talk of the occupation of Alexandria, the defence of Harper's Ferry and Norfolk, they think only of Richmond, and, if they strike at all, it is reasonable to suppose that they will make a blow at the heart.

And if they come to Richmond, we may be well assured that they will come the same way that the enemy came before—the British—by York river, and by no other way. There is the assailable point; the map shows that; experience and history have made the fact public to all the world except ourselves. A march by land from Alexandria, through a difficult country, and over the most warlike population of the Continent, is dreamed of by no body but ourselves. The route by Acquia Creek can be cut short at Fredericksburg by a few hundred pounds of powder under the bridges of the Rappahancock, to look no further. Nor did the enemy come up the narrow and imperfect channel of the James when they came before, nor will they come up it now. But they will do as they did, and will always do in future, sail or steam through the deep and straight York, disembark their troops in little more than a day's march of the city, and take the chances of resistance. Any number of steamers can be loaded with men and artillery at Washington, and come to the mouth of the York, at least, without more trouble than on a morning excursion. There, it is true, resistance will commence. We hear that the fortifications of the river have closed it; we hope so—let every one hope so—for it has been fourteen months since the Legislature appropriated a million to the fortifications of the State; and at this moment, the prudent course is to hope that it has been well spent on York river, where it will be all well needed. If the enemy succeed in passing them, it has only one trouble more, and that is a grand battle with all the force that our Generals can bring into a field below Richmond, which will be decisive of our fate. That it will be sanguinary and desperately contested, can scarcely be doubted by any one. Few will desire to return from that scene if the battle is lost, for who would care to live and see what would happen in his home next day? Our men would certainly fight; our Generals are men of conduct; perhaps we could concentrate such numbers as to overwhelm the invader, even if he brought the flower of the Federal army in the van of his Wide Awakes and Dead Rabbits. But the stake is so tremendous that no chance should be thrown away. Richmond must be kept at all hazards, and energy may render an attack on it only a victory for us bearing fruits as bright as defeat would be deadly.

Harper's Ferry to be Re-Taken at Every Hazard.—The New York Daily News of Saturday, has the following special telegram, sent from Washington Friday night. The State authorities being forewarned, will of course be prepared for the attempt:

WASHINGTON, May 3, 1861.—It is the intention of General Scott to open the campaign against the South, by retaking Harper's Ferry at every hazard, as soon as troops shall have been marched through Baltimore, and the secession movement has been suppressed in Maryland. You may rely upon this intelligence. Harper's Ferry will be again in the hands of the Feueral Government before the 12th inst. Meanwhile, Pennsylvania troops, under the protection of batteries on the heights and around Baltimore, will force a passage throughout that city.

Maryland.—Fort McHenry, at Baltimore, was further reinforced on Friday with additional troops, which were conveyed there in a steamer from Perryville. There are now in the fort probably from four to six hundred men.

The American says that the authorities of the city of Baltimore are engaged in returning to the Government such of the arms and munitions of war as were seized during the reign of terror in that city, and adds: "Let the work be thorough, and include the two thousand stand of arms sent here by the revolutionists at Harper's Ferry. They are also the property of the Government at Washington."

Governor Hicks has issued his proclamation directing an election for Members of Congress to represent Maryland in the special session called to meet at Washington on the Fourth day of July. Thursday, the 13th of June, is designated as the day of election.

Capture of U. S. Troops by Texans.—NEW ORLEANS, May 2.—Major Sibley, with a force of 450 federal troops, have been captured by Capt. Van Doran, with 800 Texans, while attempting to escape in two sailing vessels. The officers are on their parole.

No Armistice.—The following dispatch was received in New York:—

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Simeon Draper, Esq., Chairman &c.

There is not a word of truth in any of the newspaper reports of armistices made or proposed. That sort of business ended on the 4th of March.

F. W. SEWARD, Ass't Sec'y of State.

Louisville Arming.—LOUISVILLE, May 3.—The City Council has appropriated $200,000 for arming the city, subject to the ratification of the citizens.

Plans of the Administration.—It is surmised that an early move will be made to retake Harper's Ferry and invest Richmond with Federal troops, making that the headquarters of the regular army. This can be easily accomplished, with very little if any loss of life or treasure; will put a stop to Jeff. Davis's treasonable work under the very shadow of the Capital, and form a nucleus around which the Union men in Virginia, Maryland, and the other Border States can rally to overthrow the traitors who now wield for the most part the government of those States. A chief point to be gained is to secure Richmond. We shall then have Virginia sure, and from that point let all the movements for the suppression of Jeff. Davis radiate.

Special Dispatch to N. Y. Times.

Naval Movements.—The Government has six steamships running upon the Potomac, by which merchant ships are thoroughly protected; namely, the Anacostia, Pawnee, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Mount Vernon, and Powhatan. The latter cleared on Saturday for an unknown destination, laden with cannon, shell, and shot, and a large number of troops.

Kentucky—LOUISVILLE, May 3.—Governor Magoffin has issued his proclamation for the election of Congressmen on the 30th of June. The Union feeling is gaining ground in Western Kentucky.

Missouri—ST. LOUIS, May 4.—The Governor's message to the Legislature says the President, in calling out troops to subdue the Seceded States, threatens civil war, and pronounces the act unconstitutional, and as tending towards the establishment of a consolidated despotism. He does not recommend immediate secession, but ample preparations against aggressions by all assailants. He appeals to the Legislature to do nothing imprudently or precipitately, but endeavor to unite all for the preservation of the honor of the State, the security of property, and the performance of the high duties imposed by obligations to the country and to their God.

The Bay Line of Steamers.—The Secretaries of War and Navy have granted permission to the Norfolk steamers to continue their trips between Baltimore and Norfolk, carrying only the mails and passengers. These are transferred at Fortress Monroe to a smaller steamer, which will run between that point and Norfolk.

War.—A Northern journal, which zealously supports the Administration, in remarking on the probabilities of a war between the Federal Government and the Seceded States, remarks as follows:

"Is it not too hastily assumed that the contest now opening, though it may be sharp, will be short? The prediction is adventured that the South will miserably fail for want of capital, credit, food, the means of warfare, or even of subsistence. No doubt the people of that section will suffer many things. *But war may be carried on when nothing else can be.* While the seven years' war was raging in Prussia, Macaulay says: "The coin was debased; the civil functionaries were left unpaid; in some provinces the civil government altogether ceased to exist. But there were still rye-bread and potatoes; there were still lead and gunpowder; and while the means of sustaining and destroying life remained, Frederick was determined to fight it out to the very last."

Patriotic Mothers.—The Suffolk (Va.,) Sun says:

In the Isle of Wight Rifle Grays, commanded by Capt. Watkins, which arrived here on Monday, a widow has six sons and a seventh belongs to a volunteer company in Portsmouth. The mother accompanied her six boys to the Windsor Depot, when they left home, and bid them God speed in defending their country. The lady alluded to is Mrs. Mary Roberts. In the same company, Mr. Norfleet Pierce and his lady have four sons. Their mother rejoiced to see them enter the service. Another widow, Mrs. Eley, has two sons, both officers in the company, and the captain has a son and son-in-law with him. We predict that this company will be heard from when the conflict comes.

Hard Fare.—A letter from Washington, May 3, in the N. Y. Times, says,—

Ellsworth's Zouaves, some of them, have been boisterous to day, and are under arrest, but the great body of them behave very well. They are quartered now in the Representatives' Hall. They complain that the Government does not supply their physical wants. One said to me that he was perfectly willing to fight and be shot, but didn't know as he wanted to be starved to death. Upon being asked whether they were sick any coming down on the boat, one replied, "No, he didn't know what they had to get sick on, as he hadn't had anything to eat since he left the engine house, six days ago."

More Discontents.—A body of New Jersey volunteers, numbering 780 men, left Trenton for Washington on the 1st of May. The following incident of their experience near Trenton is related:

Great indignation is shown by the First Regiment, Essex Brigade, with the wretched food furnished them by a Newark man, with whom they contracted for provisions during their stay here, at Camp Olden, and several companies kicked over the tables, broke dishes, and came into the town to get dinner at the hotels and restaurants.

(From the N. Y. Times.)

A family of Northerners reached Washington Sunday utterly destitute, who in the morning were surrounded by all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. Two men from Putnam County, New York, who have been living in Charlotte, were here last evening, having been forced to leave; and a gentleman, named Boles, from Massachusetts, called on me yesterday afternoon, who had but one hour allowed him to depart from a home that he had occupied for eleven years. His wife was absent at the time, and he was not allowed even the privilege of writing a word to her, to tell why he had left or where he had gone.

[This is all doubtless humbuggery. The man from Massachusetts, who was not allowed to see his wife, probably ran away from her.]

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 9, 1861.

MILITARY.—The Independent Company of this town was mustered on Tuesday morning, according to previous orders, with knapsacks on backs and all other equipments ready for starting to Raleigh, when orders came to remain here for the present. They immediately went into camp about two miles from town. This morning's mail brought a renewal of the former order, and they will leave here to-day at 2 P. M. in the steamer Hurt for Wilmington, thence by railroad to Raleigh, to morrow.

It is said that this Company and the Lafayette Company of this town are to be incorporated in the First Regiment, recently organized.

The following is a list of the officers and men as mustered for departure:

OFFICERS.

Major Wright Huske.
Capt. Benj'n R Huske.
" Chas B Cook.
" Hector McKethan.
" William P Wemyss.
Serg't Chas Kennedy.
" Wm T Battley.
Serg't John H Robinson.
" W D James.
Corp'l John H Anderson.
" Henry S Frisell.
" Dougald Murphy.
" James C. McRae.

PRIVATES.

Alexander Arnett.
William J Atkinson.
William H Bernard.
Gustavus W Buhmann.
John H Blake.
Henry R Byrd.
W R Barringer.
William R Boon.
William F Campbell.
Samuel Carmon.
Thomas Campbell.
William J Clark.
Isaac N Clark.
John M Davis.
John H Doblin.
David Evans.
George W Gee.
James C Gainey.
Daniel McL Graham.
George H Haigh.
James W Huske.
Henry R Horne.
John D Huske.
Henry D Huske.
Charles Haigh.
Henry W Horne.
Jeptha Hall.
Edward J Hale, Jr.
Rodolph E Heide.
Peter M Hale.
James H Joues.
Robert James.
Joseph T James.
James L Jones.
William T Jones.
Jesse K Kyle.
William F Kyle.
James Kendrick.
Haywood A Lumsden.
Jarvis B Lutterloh.
John A McLean.
John P McLean.
John W Matthews.
Neill McRae.
Neill McNeill.
Hugh A McDonald.
Alex'r D McNeill.
James McNeill.
John A McKay.
William R McKethan.
Thomas H McLean.
Arch'd N McLauchlin.
Evander N McPhail.
Eben Morton.
James H Nance.
Oliver W Pearce.
James Phillips.
Edward P Powers.
Benj'n R Russell.
David H Ray.
Alex'r Ray.
King J Rhodes.
Stephen E Russell.
Charles E Robinson.
Arch'd B Russell.
Joseph Smith.
John X Smith.
Walter J Smith.
French Strange.
Henry O Sedberry.
Enoch P Sykes.
John A Sykes.
Bond E Sedberry.
Robert H Sandford.
William B Stanton.
Henry H Smith.
Henry E Smith.
Farq'd R Smith.
David Scott.
John Sundy.
Charles M Stedman.
Walter Sherwood.
George A Thomson.
John A Thompson.
Emanuel C Thomson.
Albert H Worth.
William J Woodward.
Nathan Williamson.
William M Waterbury.
Isaac T Williamson.
J Marshall Williams.
William Widdifield.
James Wemyss.
Williamson Whitehead.
Edmund Jones Williams.

Total, officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, 108.

HARNETT COUNTY.—A letter from Harnett County, May 7th, says,—

"We have formed a volunteer company in this county of near 100 men. They meet at Summerville to-day to elect officers. I think, without a doubt, that Col. K. Murchison will command the company."

THE HARNETT LIGHT INFANTRY.

To the Editors of the Observer: This Company of Volunteers organized on the 7th inst. at Summerville, and tendered its services to the Governor. The Company was addressed in an appropriate manner by Neill McKay, Esq. and Col. J. A. Spears. It is now in camp awaiting orders The Company consists of 100 men—Kenneth Murchison, Captain; K. M. McNeill, 1st Lieut. R. B. Smith, 2d; Sam'l D. Pipkin, 3d. Abundant provision has been made by the citizens for the subsistence of volunteers while in camp. A subscription is in circulation for this object, and for the full equipment of all who may desire to enlist in the service of the State, —the complete success of which, we are sure, we will be able to report next week, as every precinct will have ample opportunity on Monday next (the day of Election) to evince its loyalty to the South and appreciation of our patriotic volunteers.

COLUMBUS COUNTY.—Two companies, 180 men, arrived at Wilmington on Monday. One is commanded by Capt. Forney George, the other by Capt. J. B. Stanly. They went down to the forts.

SAMPSON COUNTY.—Capt. Faison's company passed down to Smithville on Tuesday.

GRANVILLE COUNTY.—The patriotic men of Granville are organizing their *seventh* volunteer company. A correspondent of the Petersburg Express says,—

"Our wealthy men are sending their sons and contributing their means with the most commendable liberality, and all of our people, of every age, sex or condition in life are ready to aid in this cause. Can such a people, contending for position, liberty and all that is dear to freemen, be conquered by hirelings?"

Bladen County has appropriated $15,000 for the support of her volunteers. Two Companies of about 100 men each, have been raised in the county. T. D. McDowell, Esq., has received the nomination for a seat in the State Convention.—*Wilmington Journal.*

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.—A correspondent of the Petersburg Express thus sums up the patriotic movements in the Western section of our State:—

"Three companies from Buncombe county commanded by W. W. McDowell, Z. B. Vance and John W. Woodfin, all ready; two companies ready in Henderson county; one ready in McDowell county; one ready in Madison county; supposed to be one in Yancey county; Capt. Avery, from Burke county about ready; one in Polk county; Rutherford one company; three companies from Cleveland county—one started for Raleigh this day, Capt. A. W. Burton; two from Lincoln, Capts. W. J. Hoke and W. P. Byuum; Capt. Hoke's company leaves to-morrow. One company from Catawba county; one from Iredell county gone, and three companies from Mecklenburg going. Our whole county is in a blaze of excitement. There is no trouble here in getting volunteers."

MAJOR S. S. ANDERSON.—We learn that this distinguished officer, late of the U. S. Army, and for some months stationed at the Arsenal here, has been appointed Lieut. Colonel in the Virginia army, and is ordered to Norfolk. We wish he could have been retained in North Carolina, as he would have been but that he felt his first duty was to his native State.

INTERESTING FROM RICHMOND.—A letter, from a source upon which we rely, says "that military men in Richmond say they do not intend to invade Washington, and believe there will not be a gun fired; but it is reported that Lincoln is to have a large army to come upon Richmond and go on through the Southern camp. I hope and believe it is not true; still people in Richmond are uneasy about it."

SHOT AND SHELLS FIRED.—The Charleston Mercury publishes a statement showing that 2861 shot and 980 shells were fired at Fort Sumter by the fourteen batteries that assaulted it during the late battle—a rate of more than a hundred per hour.

THE LEGISLATURE.—Our account of proceedings is not as complete as we could wish. We condense from the Standard up to Saturday. Tuesday's proceedings, below, are from a correspondent.

The Standard states editorially, that the sittings, since the adoption of the rule allowing secret sessions, have been mostly with closed doors. A stay law will doubtless be passed soon. A resolution declaring the rank of the field officers of the 1st regiment of volunteers equal to that of similar officers in the State troops, passed the House on Monday. The two Houses are pushing through the business of the session, and will probably adjourn this week.

SENATE—TUESDAY MORNING, May 7, 1861.

On motion of Mr Avery, the injunction of secrecy relative to the acts of the secret Session of the Senate on yesterday, was removed in order that the Clerk might read the journal this morning.

Mr Morehead, from the committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill to provide for the enrollment of free men of color in the Militia—and recommended its rejection.

Mr Outlaw introduced a bill to prevent the sacrificing of property and for suspension of executions in certain cases. Read, and on motion of Mr Outlaw referred to a Select committee of five, and ordered to be printed.

The bill to provide for the manufacturing of arms and munitions of war taken up and read the 2d time.

Mr Outlaw moved to strike out the word "Colonel" wherever it occurred in the bill, and insert the word "Captain," as he did not deem it necessary to have an officer of that rank to take charge of and superintend the construction of said arms, &c.

Mr Turner, an amendment to the effect that no civilians shall have charge of said works. Not adopted.

The bill then passed its 2d reading.

On motion of Mr Avery, the rules were suspended and the bill read the 3d time, passed, and ordered to be sent to the House, asking its concurrence in the amendment of the Senate.

A message from the House transmitted the following engrossed bill and resolutions, announced their passage in that body and asked the concurrence of the Senate therein.

A bill to raise ten thousand State troops. This bill being read the first time, Mr Avery moved a suspension of the rules for the purpose of putting the bill on its 2d and 3d readings. Agreed to. The bill then read its second time. On motion the Senate went into Secret Session. F.

GLAD TO HEAR IT.—It affords us great pleasure to publish the following letters from reliable parties in the Lafayette company. It is proper to remark, however, that in the brief notice we took on Monday of our correspondent's letter, there was no specification as to either the quantity or the quality of the *food.* There were other unconfortable things about their condition that were stated, as we have heard, in many letters from our volunteers to their friends here. So there need be no excitement in the company as to one out of so many who have written to the same effect:—

CAMP OF INSTRUCTION,
RALEIGH, May 7, 1861.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—Gentlemen:—I regret very much to see by the last Observer that there have been complaints about the fare of the troops stationed here. These complaints are unfounded; we have a *plenty of good substantial plain food.* I only hope that it may continue as good throughout our campaign; and I do devoutly wish that I could know that our families at home would fare as well till we meet them again. I hope you will do us the kindness to correct this report for the relief of all at home.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE OBSERVER.
CAMP OF INSTRUCTION, NEAR RALEIGH,
May 7th, 1861.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—Gentlemen:—It gives me pleasure to be able to state that the Commissary Department of this Camp is competently managed. The soldiers are abundantly and regularly supplied with good and wholesome provisions; and there is *no good reason* to complain of either the quantity or quality of our fare. The La Fayette Light Infantry are in good health and spirits, and are improving rapidly in drill.

SECRETARY SEWARD ON THE UNION.—The Administration has published Secretary Seward's Instructions to Mr. Dayton, who has just sailed as Minister to France. The following is the material paragraph:

"You cannot be too decided or too explicit in making known to the French Government that there *is not now, nor has there been, nor will there be any—the least idea existing in this Government of suffering a dissolution of this Union to take place in any way whatever.* There will be here only one nation and one government, and there will be the same Republic and the same constitutional Union that have already survived a dozen national changes, and changes of government in almost every other country. These will stand hereafter as they are now, objects of human wonder and human affection. You have seen on the eve of your departure the elasticity of the national spirit, the vigor of the national Government, and the lavish devotion of the national treasures to this great cause. Tell M. Thouvenel, then, with the highest consideration and good feeling, that *the thought of a dissolution of this Union, peaceably or by force, has never entered into the mind of any candid statesman here, and it is high time that it be dismissed by statesmen in Europe.*"

After ten years of exhausting war, Mr. Seward, if he should live so long, may change his opinion about there being a dissolution of the Union, and may possibly think that it would have been well to have done justice *now*, or to have consented to a peaceable dissolution.

MARYLAND.—On the 2d inst. the Senate of Maryland, in secret session, adopted, by a vote of 14 to 8, a bill to provide for the safety and peace of the people of Maryland, appointing a "Board of Safety," consisting of the Governor and six others, who are said in the Maryland papers to be the leading advocates of secession in the different sections of the State. This Board is authorized to provide for the better organization, arming, and regulation of the militia of the State, and may remove and appoint any officer of the militia above the rank of captain, and to provide for the protection, safety, peace and defence of the State. Two millions of dollars is to be placed at its disposal. The Baltimore American says:

"In effect this Committee of Safety has delegated to it the power to place the State in armed rebellion to the Government whenever it may so decide. The whole plan bears on its face a determination to override the will of the people, and to secure to the Secessionists the supreme power, to be used as their own purposes may dictate."

The signs are all that Maryland is greatly divided between North and South, and we shall not be surprised, though deeply grieved, to find the people at war among themselves.

CAUTION.—We have received an annoymous communication from Robeson county in relation to a class of men who are said to be going about the country with no proper occupation, and who are suspected of evil designs. The writer asks what should be done with such men? It is a question not easily answered by any but those among whom such people are known to be and who are cognizant of their doings. Whatever is done, should be with great care and discretion, firmly and lawfully, but not upon bare suspicion.

THE FAILURES IN NEW YORK.—The financial troubles among the dry goods men in New York are not owing to losses at the South alone. The money article of the World attributes them to "the non payment of southern debts, the stoppage of remittances from the West, and the ruin of trade in Baltimore. The failures still continue, and the embarrassments of importers are assuming a very serious appearance, accompanied with some suspensions."

Senator Clingman.—We had a call yesterday from the Hon. T. L. Clingman. He was en route for Montgomery, Ala., having been appointed Commissioner from this State to the Confederate States, by Governor Ellis. *Co.Observer' Rough Notes.*

LATEST WAR NEWS.

Bloody Fight in Tennessee!—KNOXVILLE, May 7.—A serious shooting affray occurred here this afternoon, caused by the raising of a Union flag. Some twenty shots were fired. Douglas, one of the Union leaders, was slightly wounded in the fight, and a man named Ball, an outsider, was mortally wounded. Morgan, secessionist, who shot Douglas, brought his company to the city, but was persuaded to return to the camp. The excitement is intense.

Well done, Tennessee!—Two counties in the gallant Volunteer State—Lincoln and Franklin—have furnished one entire Regiment of eleven hundred men, who passed through Knoxville on the 2d instant on their way to Virginia.

In this Regiment there are over two hundred men over six feet high, and two hundred able bodied men under twenty years of age. The whole Regiment are remarkable for their fine physical appearance and soldierly bearing. [They have arrived at Lynchburg, Va.]

Steamboat Seized.—The authorities at Napoleon, Ark. took possession, on Monday, of the steamboat Hetty Gilmore, another boat owned in Cincinnati. They are determined to "hold and possess" all steamboats owned in Cincinnati, at least till the arms and ammunition belonging to Arkansas are delivered up.

RICHMOND, May 7.—The New Orleans Regiment, which arrived last evening, over 500 strong, are a splendid looking body of men.

Gen. Harney has published a letter declaring his loyalty to the Union and remonstrating against the secession of Missouri.

A large Union meeting was held at Wheeling on Saturday evening. Resistance to secession was urged and a division of the State favored.

Lincoln has stationed 3000 troops at the Relay House, 8 miles from Baltimore, where the Baltimore and Ohio railroad connects with that to Washington.

There are 5,000 troops in camp at Harrisburg. They refuse to eat mess pork. Subsistence cost $1,200 per day.

The Blockading Force.—The blockading force under Captain Stringham will consist of at least fifty war vessels, accompanied by a sufficient number of steam transports for the accommodation of a land force 20,000 strong. Thus it will be enough to make an efficient blockade of every inlet on the southern coast, into which any vessel drawing six feet of water might otherwise enter.—*Washington Letter.*

Connecticut.—DANBURY, CONN., May 5.—A large indignation meeting was held here this afternoon, and resolutions passed complaining of the scantiness of provisions, &c., furnished the First Regiment of Connecticut volunteers, now quartered at New Haven. Instead of 30 cents worth of provisions, they get less than 12 cents worth per day The ration for one meal is as follows:—Two very small potatoes, one ounce of bread, and one quarter of an ounce of fat meat. Much feeling is manifested, and if the matter is not remedied, there will probably be trouble.

Getting Rid of the Rogues.—One hundred and fifty-one of the Zouaves have been deprived of their places in the ranks, their uniforms taken from them, and they sent home Two New York detectives are here picking out the disreputable characters.—*Wash. Let. to N. Y. Times.*

Twenty of the Zouaves are in irons for breaking into the steward's pantry. Others were found with stones in their pockets, and many now parade the streets singing patriotic songs. New Yorkers are rather disposed to laugh at their pranks.—*Wash. Letter to N. Y. Exp.*

UNFOUNDED COMPLAINTS.—The Northern papers are full of stories about indignities pretended to have been heaped upon Northern men in all the Southern States One of them now before us asserts that "Governor Letcher and his satellites had purposely inaugurated mob law and anarchy for the purpose of enriching themselves and their followers out of the private property of citizens who may be driven out of the State by the mob. Men of property, who are suspected of being loyal to the flag that has so long protected them, receive notice to leave their homes at a few hours' warning and they and their families are compelled to fly Northward with only the clothes they wear and what loose cash they may chance to have in their possession. The property they leave behind is clutched by the rebels."

It seems incredible that even that maddest of all mad fanatics, a Black Republican editor, can believe so absurd a story as that.

The same paper goes on to assert that "a system of conscription or drafting into military service is practiced throughout the seceding States"! that "refusal to bear arms against the United States is punished by imprisonment, by starvation, or lashes"!! And that "the name of these sufferers is legion." Doubtless, for it is certain that no one of any other name has thus suffered for such a cause.

And the paper felicitates itself that "mob law and a reign of terror are unknown" in New York! Witness the mobs which visited the newspaper offices a week or two ago and compelled them to turn short around. Witness the Southern men leaving that city by hundreds, and going round far out of their way to avoid the suspicion of being Southern men and thus to escape insult and violence. Witness the threats to hang and shoot public officers who resign their commissions; as to whom, by the way, the paper says,—

"How merciful and forbearing has been the conduct of the federal government to those in its service, who have been receiving its wages and were bound by solemn oath to do its bidding, when they have basely resigned their commissions."

This is a strange notion. If an officer has received wages, has he not rendered service in full return? The government and the officers are quits, and the solemn oath to do its bidding has no force after he relinquishes the service. Since the world began was it ever heard before that it was an act of baseness to resign? The baseness would be in holding on when unable or unwilling to render cheerful obedience or service.

It is such abominable story-telling papers as this N. Y. Commercial that have brought the country to its present awful condition.

The following proceeding in reference to a native Georgian who has long resided in New York, shows what respect is paid there to freedom of opinion:—

"G. B. Lamar, Esq., President of the Bank of the Republic, of New York, and for many years a resident of that city, lately resigned that office. Soon after his resignation, he was waited on by a committee of the citizens, and ordered to leave the city by a specified short time. It was Mr. Lamar's desire and intention to leave the city, and his resignation was with reference to this, but the critical illness of his wife—a fact that must have been known to some of the mob—prevented an early removal. He informed the mob committee that he could not and would not leave at their orders, and here the matter rested at our last accounts."

[Mrs. Lamar is since dead.]

The World tells of an Irishman, Tracy, at Charleston, who "had his property confiscated, himself tied to a tree and received *five hundred lashes*, and his wife kicked, beaten, and otherwise maltreated." Yet the man survived 500 lashes!!

"The Junaluske Zouaves."—Col. W. H. Thomas, Senator from Jackson, has at the service of the State one of the most remarkable bodies of men in the country It is a company of 200 Cherokee Indians, organized for battle and styled the "Junaluske Zouaves." Col. Thomas, who is the business agent of the Cherokees, lately called a council of the Indians and explained to them the condition of the country. The chiefs discussed the matter, and said that although they did not understand the national difficulty, they did know North Carolina and would stand by her. They were ready for any position in her defence. Out of a nation of some 1500, they muster 200 warriors for the defence of North Carolina. The Cherokees are expert riflemen. They know nothing of military tactics, but show them their work and then they have only to be told when to cease fighting. They fight in their own way and every man for himself. The Zouaves" are ready at a moment's notice.—*Raleigh State Journal.*

A PATRIOTIC SET.—The N. Y. News furnishes the following summary of the Editorial corps of the seven principal Lincoln papers in that city:—

	Editors and Reporters.	Volunteers for the Musket.
Tribune, about	25	00
Times, about	20	00
World, about	20	00
Courier, about	12	00
Post, about	12	00
Sun, about	10	00
Commercial, about	12	00
	—	—
Total Editors and Reporters, on the war journals,	111	00

—AND NOT ONE VOLUNTEER.

The Times corrects this. It says that two of its Reporters and one of its Editorial corps are volunteers. One of the Reporters is in the Zouave regiment, and probably is among the thieves stripped of uniform and sent back from Washington.

HEAD QUARTERS, ADJ'T GEN'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, May 6th, 1861.

The names of Colonel Caleb Bohanan and Captain Giles Hutchins, both of the 106th Regiment of North Carolina Militia, have been stricken from the Rolls, for treasonable conduct to their native state.

By order of the Governor,

J. F. HOKE, *Adjutant General.*

The First Regiment.—The privates of the First Regiment, on the Fair Grounds, voted on Friday last for their officers, and elected Maj. D. H. Hill, Colonel, C. E. Lee, Lieut. Colonel, and John H. Lane, Major. These are excellent selections. They show that the privates are eminently fitted to elect their own officers. It is not certain, we understand, that Maj. Hill will accept.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Suspicious.—We learn that strangers are lurking about through the country, either as pedlars or beggars. All such characters should be arrested and examined. We have no doubt the Lincolnites have sent spies to the South.

Charlotte Democrat.

Resigned.—Capt. Solomon Williams, a native of Nash county, has resigned his commission in the U. S. Army, and has returned from New Mexico to place himself at the service of his native State Capt. W. graduated with distinction at West Point, has seen much active service and is reputed to be a most gallant officer. The State needs such men.—*Ral. State Journal.*

Look Out for Lincoln Spies.—There is reason to believe that the Lincoln Government has sent out a number of spies to the South for the purpose of learning our defences, our numbers and the plans of our military operations. Let our boarding-houses, hotels, and restaurants, keep a bright look out as to the character of their guests. This notice, or a similar one, has already appeared in the columns of the Express, but it cannot be repeated too often.—*Petersburg Express.*

Chances of Being Killed in War.—Marshal Saxe, a high authority in such things, was in the habit of saying that to kill a man in battle, the man's weight in lead must be expended. A French medical and surgical gazette, published at Lyons, says this fact was verified at Solferino, even with the recent great improvement in fire-arms. The Austrians fired eight millions four hundred rounds. The loss of the French and Italians was two thousand killed and ten thousand wounded. Each man hit cost seven hundred rounds, and every man killed, cost four thousand two hundred rounds. The mean weight of balls is one ounce; thus, we find that it required, on an average, two hundred and seventy-two pounds of lead to kill a man. If any of our friends should get into a military fight, they should feel great comfort in the fact that seven hundred shots may be fired at them before they are hit, and four thousand two hundred before they "shuffle off the mortal coil."

"The South cannot make a more fatal mistake than to suppose that the North means anything else than a CONQUEST of its rebellion. It will be done. It cannot be otherwise; for we have the right, and the will, and the strength to do it. The sooner the South understands this fact, and governs itself accordingly, the better it will be for its pride, the better for all its moral obligations and its material interests."

So says the N. Y. World. The thing is *said:* that is one thing. It will be another and a very different thing, we predict, to *do* it.

A Brave Lady.—At Liberty, Va., a young gentleman who had volunteered thought he would break the matter cautiously to his wife, to whom he had been married but a few months. He said to her that his company had received orders to be in readiness to leave in a few days; that it was painful to think of leaving her, and supposed he would have to procure a substitute. She replied to him pleasantly, but firmly, "Sir, if it is your desire, you can easily procure a substitute —*I will go for you, and none other shall take your place.*"

Commencement at Wake Forest College.—We are requested to state that the following gentlemen will deliver the annual addresses at W. F. College during the week of Commencement in June next:

Rev. Dr. Deems of Wilson, N. C., will deliver the Address before the two Literary Societies.

Rev. A. McDowell will deliver the address before the Alumni.

Rev. Levi Thorne will preach the sermon before the Graduating Class.—*Biblical Recorder.*

University of North Carolina.—We are indebted to the kindness of the publisher, J. B. Neathery, for a Catalogue of this Institution for 1860–'61.

The University of N. C. is now one of the most popular and flourishing Institutions of the South, and the State may well be proud of it. The total number of students is 376.—*Bib. Recorder.*

TO PREVENT FEET FROM BLISTERING IN A MARCH.—Rub the inside of the stockings under the feet well with common brown soap.

MARRIED,

At St. John's Church, in this town, on the morning of the 7th inst., by the Rev. Jos. C. Huske. Mr. JOHN H. ANDERSON to Miss MARY LOUISA, only daughter of the late Hon. James C. Dobbin.

In this town, on the 2d inst., by D. G. McRae, Esq., Mr. BURGESS C. JACKSON to Miss MARY ANN BETHEA.

On Tuesday evening, 30th April, at Owen Hill, Bladen County, by the Rev. Mr. McDonald, HAYWOOD W. GUION, Esq., of Lincolnton, N. C., to Miss ELEANOR PORTERFIELD, daughter of the late Governor Owen.

At the residence of the bride's father, (Hermondo, Miss.,) on the 18th ult., Mr. THOMAS C. DOCKERY to Miss MARY FANNIE ATKINS, daughter of Dr. W. S. Atkins.

DIED,

In Richmond county, on the 25th ultimo, Mr. NICHOLAS McRAE, in the 40th year of his age

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE—WEDNESDAY, May 8.

Mr. Thomas of Jackson introduced a bill to authorize the Governor to have repaired the bridges across the Western Turnpike, for the transportation of troops, provisions, munitions of war, &c. Referred.

Mr. Avery, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill to authorize volunteers in their respective encampments to vote for Delegates to the Convention from their respective counties, with amendments. The amendments were adopted, and the bill passed its several readings and was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Outlaw, from the select committee to whom was referred "a bill to provide against the sacrafice of property, and to suspend proceedings in certain cases," reported it with amendments.

The amendments were adopted, and the bill read 2nd time.

Mr. Stubbs offered the following amendment as sec. 8: "This act shall not apply to any interest upon any debt now outstanding, which has accrued or may accrue from and after the 1st day of January 1861; and if any debtor shall fail to pay such interest on the 1st day of January of each and every year, then it shall be lawful for the person to whom the same may be due, to bring suit for the said interest and have execution therefor. Adopted.

Other amendments were offered but nearly all of them were rejected. The bill then passed its 2d and 3d readings.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 4 o'clock.

A message from the House of Commons transmitted the Senate bill to authorize volunteers to vote in their Camps for delegates to the Convention from their respective counties, announced its passage in that body with a slight amendment, and asked the concurrence of the Senate in said amendment. The Senate concurred.

Mr. Morehead introduced a bill providing for the creation of a Military Board, consisting of three, whose duty it shall be to advise with the Governor relative to the appointment of Naval and Civil Officers and such other matters as the General Assembly may deem necessary to refer to them. The said Board to be appointed by the Governor.

Read 1st time and passed. On motion of Mr. Morehead the rules were suspended for the purpose of putting the bill on its 2nd reading. Bill read second time.

Mr. Turner moved to strike out "*three*" and insert "*five*," in the 1st section, as the number of the Board. Not adopted.

Mr. Outlaw moved to amend the 1st section, by providing that "said Board shall be appointed by the Governor by and with the consent of the General Assembly." Mr. Turner moved to amend the amendment by providing that the Board shall be appointed by the General Assembly alone.

Yeas and nays demanded. Amendment not adopted; yeas 21, nays 22.

The bill then passed its second reading.

On its 3d reading, Mr. Walkup moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed until 11 o'clock to-morrow. Not agreed to.

Mr. Outlaw moved further to amend the 1st section, by adding after the word "Governor" the words "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." Not adopted.

Other amendments were presented and rejected. The bill passed its 3d reading and was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Avery offered the following substitute for some resolutions in favor of private individuals:

Resolved, That the Governor pay and refund to the citizens of the State all sums of money or provisions advanced, or other expenses incurred, in clothing, equipping, feeding or quartering the troops called out by him for the defence of the State, and that the accounts for the same be audited by the Military Board.

The following enrolled bills were received from the House of Commons, announcing their passage in that body:

A bill for Patrol.

A bill to repeal restrictions on fishing.

A bill repealing the appropriation by the last session of the Assembly of $2,500 for heating and lighting the Capitol.

An act to amend charter of Northampton Guards.

Resolution in favor of E. Yarborough.

A resolution authorizing the Governor to appoint a commission.

Resolution of thanks to Gov. Ellis.

A bill to amend the charter of the city of Raleigh and other cities and towns in N. C.

Resolution on Federal Relations.

Resolution to pay commissioners at Washington and Montgomery.

An act to provide for the manufacture of munitions of war.

Joint resolutions concerning the equipment and provisioning of volunteers.

An act to raise 10,000 State troops.

All of which were signed by the Speaker and became Laws.

SENATE—THURSDAY, May 9th.

Mr. Hall, from the committee on Post Offices and Post roads, reported resolutions, which passed their several readings and were ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Morehead presented a memorial from citizens of Guilford county, favoring Greensboro' as a place of rendezvous for State troops. Read and transmitted to the House.

Mr. Hall introduced a bill to authorize the issuing of due bills in the town of Wilmington. Referred to the committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Pitchford introduced the following bills: A bill to repeal the 13th, 14th 15th and 16th sections of the 1st chapter of the Revised Code entitled Agriculture and Geology. (This bill proposes to abolish the office of State Geologist.) And a bill to suspend the semi-annual distribution of the Common School Fund until the Legislature authorize the same to be resumed. [This bill proposes to abolish the office of Superintendent of Common Schools until its re-establishment by authority of the Legislature.]

On motion of Mr. Outlaw, the rules were suspended for the purpose of putting the latter bill upon its 2d and 3d readings. Bill read 2d time.

Mr. Lane demanded the yeas and nays upon its passage, when it was rejected. Yeas 11, nays 32.

On motion of Mr. Walker, the bill to provide for the education of State Cadets at the North Carolina Military Institute in Charlotte, and for other purposes, was read 2d time.

The amendment recommended by the committee on Military Affairs providing for the appropriation of $10,000, (instead of a loan of $10,000 as provided in the bill,) was rejected.

The bill then passed its 2d reading.

The rules were suspended, and the bill read the 3d time.

Mr. Turner offered a substitute, providing for the annual appropriation of $5,000 for the support of each of the Military Institutes at Charlotte and Hillsboro', and an equal division of the beneficiary Cadets between said Institutes.

The whole was then referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

The engrossed bill from the House of Commons concerning Taxes, (exempting such articles as Pistols, knives and sword canes from taxation,) passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

A message from the House of Commons transmitted an engrossed resolution authorizing and requesting the Governor to provide for the provisioning and paying the expenses of troops in their transit through N. C. from the Southern States to the State of Virginia. Passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules and ordered to be enrolled.

A bill to provide for the public defence was read.

Mr. Bowman moved to suspend the rules, and put the bill on its second reading, and the motion prevailed. The reading was then commenced by sections, and read to section 5, and sundry amendments were adopted. Pending the consideration of the bill,

Mr. Hayes presented the resignation of Mr. Siler, member from Macon. The resignation was accepted, and a writ of election ordered to fill the vacancy, on the 30th May instant.

Mr. Clark, by consent, introduced a bill making appropriation to pay expenses incurred for State troops by the town of Newbern. Referred.

Jonathan Worth, Esq.—The Standard publishes by request, the following letter from Mr. Worth:

ASHEBORO', May 6, 1861.

Cyrus P. Mendenhall, Esq:

MY DEAR SIR: Reflection has at last brought me to this conclusion: that peace must be preserved, if it can be done by any honorable means—and that this is likeliest to be attained by unity among ourselves, and determined, united Military resistance. In this view, I shall take the stump to-morrow, and urge our young men to volunteer. The painful uncertainty, in my mind, as to the wisest course to pursue, and a deep consciousness that I had not ability equal to the emergencies of the times, made me determine, at one time, to resign. I have reconsidered it, and, in fact, did so before I left Raleigh. I will be with you on Wednesday or Thursday, and do all I can. I think it was best for the common cause—indispensable to my domestic affairs—for me to be here two days.

Yours, very truly,
JONATHAN WORTH.

From the Standard.

ASHEBORO', N. C., May 7.

MR. HOLDEN—*Dear Sir:* It is Court week here. A large crowd have been in attendance, eager to hear the events which are passing in our country. A large and beautiful Confederated flag floats to the breeze from a pole of sixty feet in the Court Green. The people have assembled in front of Mr. Marsh's store. Jonathan Worth Esq. being at home for a day or two, was called upon, and responded in a speech of some two hours' length, giving a synopsis of the Legislative acts of last week; said a revolution was upon us by the folly of Lincoln; that it was our duty as patriots to meet it firmly, and resist coercion to the last. That he had been for peace, was for peace now—but the best way, in his opinion, to effect peace, was to prepare for war, and present a bold front to the enemy. Called on the young men to volunteer, and rally to the defence of their country, and advised a strict observance of law and order.

After Mr. Worth concluded, a meeting was held to nominate two suitable persons to represent Randolph in the proposed Convention. Whereupon, W. J. Long and A. G. Foster Esqs. were nominated. Both responded in speeches of considerable length, and accepted the nomination.

Mr. Long said he had appeared before the people of Randolph in various capacities, but none like the present, so full of momentous issues. He, too, was for resistance—said Randolph was all right, and would be right in the battle field.

Foster then responded with one of his best speeches, worthy of him and suitable to the occasion; declared himself in favor of revolution, secession or rebellion, whatever you was pleased to call it—was for resistance to the death. Both speeches had a happy effect, and Randolph's sons will be in the field, fighting for their constitutional rights, homes and firesides.

UWHARRIE.

FROM THE RALEIGH STANDARD.

LINES,

Addressed to the 1st Regiment of N. C. Volunteers.

BY LUOLA.

We miss you from the cottage door,
We miss you from the lordly hall,
And bitter tears at parting shed,
For loved one yet in silence fall.
We miss you at the morning prayer,
We miss you at the noonday meal,
And yearning hearts to you go forth,
When twilight shades around us steal.

The fond young bride all tearfully
Turns from the cottage door away,
Where still she goes, alas! in vain—
To meet her love at close of day!
And o'er her helpless little flock
Does many a wife in silence bend!
With heart too full for words she pleads
That God would peace and safety send.

The widow's heart, in broken prayers,
Follows alike through night and day,
The prop of her declining years—
Her absent boy, far, far away!
The blushing maiden fondly dwells
Upon the parting moment, sad,
And prays that Heaven, in camp and field,
Would bless and shield her soldier lad.

Ah yes, we miss you, yet no heart
In all the thousand homes you've left,
It matters not how deeply tried,
It matters not how much bereft,
Would bring a son or brother home—
Husband, or lover, would recall;
No! rather on the battle-field
In duty's path we'd have you fall!

On, on, brave hearts, your cause is just
And right—and justice must prevail;
As soon might straws attempt to stay
The torrent wild—the sweeping gale—
As hirelings of the North drive back
Men with such hands and hearts as yours.
Go meet the invaders at their camp,
Let not their feet defile our shores!

Woe to the craven who shall fail
His country in her hour of need;
Who turns a deafened ear away
And will not to her rescue speed.
Not to the swift the race is due—
The victory given to the strong—
The "God of battles" is our trust,
We, and our cause, to Him belong;
There is no word for you like "fail,"
They never, *never* can subdue
Your gallant band, if you to God,
Your country, and yourselves are true!

VOLUNTEERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

ANY person desirous of serving the State or Confederate Government, during the war, can have an opportunity of doing so by applying to the subscriber, who is now forming a Company.

None but sound able bodied men who are willing and expect to fight when required, need apply. Single men preferred.

PETER MALLETT,
Rail Road Office, up Stairs.
Fayetteville, May 8. 20-

Arrest of a Railroad Superintendent.—We learned on yesterday, from a gentleman direct from North Carolina, that S. L. Fremont, Superintendent of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, was arrested at Weldon on the previous day, under circumstances of a very suspicious nature. Three suspected passengers were on the train going North, and Fremont was directed to have the train stopped at Halifax, a few miles below Weldon, and, with the locomotive, proceed to the latter place to inform the conductors of the Petersburg train to proceed without the connection, the purpose being to detain the parties at Halifax Courthouse for examination. Fremont caused the train to be cut loose as directed, at Halifax, but took the three men on the engine and proceeded with them to Weldon, it was supposed for the purpose of getting them on the Petersburg train and out of the scrape. The news, however, had been telegraphed to Weldon; and as Fremont's conduct was considered extremely suspicious, he and the three men were arrested and held in custody, and were, doubtless, subsequently taken back to Halifax Courthouse. Such manœuvres on the part of railroad officials should be strictly watched, since railroads are, unquestionably, one of the most valuable branches of our public defence.

We find the foregoing in the Richmond Examiner of yesterday. We had all the particulars, but at the special request of distinguished parties in North Carolina, sent by telegraph, we suppressed them.—*Petersburg Express, 9th.*

We learn that Capt. Fremont, though threatened with summary violence, was acquitted of any improper conduct and honorably discharged.

Ordered to Leave.—We learn from a letter received at this office, that at a meeting of the citizens of Murfreesboro', N. C., held on Monday last, May 6, Charles H. Foster was ordered to leave the town in two days. It is said that he had connected himself with the Cassius M. Clay Guard at Washington, and took the oath of fealty to Old Abe's government. Foster is a native of Maine, but has resided for the past few years in Virginia and North Carolina—having edited a paper at Norfolk and then at Murfreesboro'. He married not long since at Murfreesboro' and was a candidate for the State Convention of North Carolina, at an election held some two or three months since.—*Petersburg Express.*

A letter to the Express says that "the vote of expulsion was set aside by another meeting on the following evening," and that "Mr. Foster's explanations are deemed satisfactory by a majority of the citizens."

Arrested.—A man was arrested and lodged in jail in this place on Sunday night last for using language not appropriate in the South. His name we have not ascertained. Suffice it to say he is in safe keeping and will be punished according to the crime, which is death.—*Concord Flag.*

Rowan County.—Our County Court has been in session this week. The most important action had was an appropriation of $50,000 for the aid of the volunteers from Rowan, and the families they left behind. The order passed unanimously. The patrol of Salisbury were authorized to extend their Jurisdiction to the limits of the entire County. Suits and prosecutions against absent volunteers were either dismissed or laid over.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Company from Hyde.—There came up from Currituck and Swan Quarter last week to this place, over *fifty* hale and strong men—mostly young—as volunteers, and are under daily drill. Old Hyde will not be behind in her duty. She is warm in the cause, and will not be wanting.—*Washington (N. C.) Dispatch.*

Returned.—We see in town Mr. John H. Bryan, Jr., from Boston, and Messrs. Gaston Meares, A. M. Noble, and E. G. Cheatham, from New York, who have left those places to cast their lots with their native State. We welcome them back. They have abandoned their business and will have to commence life anew; but this consideration was of no consequence when placed in the scale against their affection for their native sod.

We learn that that gallant officer, Lieut. Frank Bryan, of the Topographical Engineers, also a native of this State, is anxious to return, but has been placed under *surveillance* in Philadelphia.

We had the pleasure of seeing the Hon. Z. B. Vance in the city a few days since. Mr. Vance is now the captain of a foot company raised in the mountains, as fierce and as warlike as the Grayson Daredevils. Capt. Vance's company is at present in the Encampment at Statesville. Vance knows where to find Abe Lincoln, and his men will follow him to the death.—*Ral. Standard.*

R. P. Dick, Esq.—We state as a matter of form what we have known for some time, that Mr. Dick is no longer the District Attorney for North Carolina. He resigned to Mr. Buchanan in February last, but no notice was taken of it. He has since notified old Abe of the fact that he had resigned, and his resignation has been accepted. The State contains no truer or worthier son than Robert P. Dick.—*Ral. Standard.*

Every human being who possesses any of the "milk of human kindness," will denounce and abhor those who are disposed in this crisis to make profits out of the necessities of the poor. We offer no objection to reasonable profits by shopkeepers, for they have a right to expect a living from their business; but the man of capital who buys up flour, and corn, and bacon at this time, to sell again at high figures to the needy, deserves to be marked and shunned by all good people. We have an eye on some who have refused to contribute one cent to the volunteers, but who are said to be engaged in the infamous business of speculating on the necessities of the poor. We call no names now, but we may do so hereafter. We will also add that the man of wealth who refuses to open his purse for the defence of his country in this crisis, is no patriot. For the honor of the State be it said, such characters are rare.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Is the North Insensible to Shame?—A number of ladies, born in the Border States, but now residing in New York, have published an Address to the Union Defence Committee of the city of New York, in which they say:—"They wish to protest against the deliberate and systematic incitement and fostering, by many of the New York daily newspapers, of a cruel, savage, and robber-like spirit of war; a spirit of blood-thirsty malignity, and unmanly hatred, prompting to deeds of murder and rapine; a spirit belonging to wild men and wild beasts, but which ought to be rebuked among the citizens of a humane and free government. It shows itself most in the recommendations to make war on helpless women and children. The editors of the *Tribune, Times, Courier* and *Sun*, not one of them, it is believed, a native of the State, whose dignity they thus degrade, do not hesitate to urge measures that involve inevitably the destruction of entire families; the laying waste of cities, *by way of precaution;* the planning of raids into neighboring States to drive out the proprietors of the soil and take possession of it as a reward for military services. Their bestialities have already provoked indignant comments from the Canadian press, which, with the fresh memories of Indian and Chinese massacres by England, pronounce the U. S. Government in advance of all despotisms in the extent of these proposals. It is respectfully suggested that there should be a stop put to this."

THE WAR NEWS.

Important from Montgomery!—War Recognized.—Letters of Marque and Reprisal.—MONTGOMERY, May 6.—Mr. Curry, of Alabama, presented a Bill fixing the time for the election of Representatives to Congress. Also a bill providing for an election for President and Vice-President, under the Permanent Constitution. The Bills were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Secrecy has been removed from an Act passed by Congress, recognising the existence of war between the United States and the Confederate States, and concerning Letters of Marque, prizes and prize goods.

The preamble to the Act recites Lincoln's acts and Proclamations, and the necessity for the Confederate States accepting war thus commenced by him.

The Act authorizes the granting of Letters of Marque and Reprisal, on certain conditions. A proviso announces the doctrine that "Free ships make free goods." Thirty days are allowed Federal vessels now in ports of the Confederate States, for lawful commerce, to return to their home ports. Five per cent. of the prize money is reserved as a fund in aid of the widows and orphans of those killed on private armed vessels, and for the support of the wounded and disabled.

War is declared to exist between the Confederate State and the United States. The Confederate States recognise this fact, and accept of the stern issue forced upon them.

And now, men of the South! what is your duty? You are forced to draw the sword in defence of your country, your lives and liberties. Let its keen edge tell whether you are the miserable slaves and cowards your presumptuous enemies suppose you to be, or the lineal descendants of the brave men who gave you your liberties. Their arms must be weakened by a consciousness of injustice and criminality. Let yours be strengthened by the holy conviction that you strike for your homes, your institutions, your all. Drive back the invaders; and, if necessary, roll back the tide of blood over their polluted land. Your cause is the cause of truth, justice and liberty; and He who "hates iniquity," will not fail you in this your time of trouble, persecution, or death.—*Charleston Mercury.*

KNOXVILLE, TENN., May 8.

Another Serious Affray at Knoxville!—Our city has been the scene of much excitement to-day.

Mr. Vaughan made a speech, saying he would give the corporation authorities thirty minutes to confine Charles Douglas, a notorious Unionist, or he would lynch him, as he had threatened the life of Capt. Morgan, of the Tennessee volunteers. During the speech of Mr. Vaughan, a shot was fired by some unknown hand from a window of the Lamar House, which mortally wounded Douglas. Douglas was sitting in a lower window, heavily armed, and surrounded by a large crowd at the time. The shot injured no one else, which, under the circumstances, is truly remarkable.

Ball, who was shot yesterday, is dying; and Douglas, shot to-day, cannot possibly survive.

Latest from Gen. Bragg's Army!—The Columbus (Geo.) Sun, of May 6th, says:

We are in receipt of a private letter, dated the 3d, from a friend connected with the army under Gen. Bragg before Fort Pickens. He states that a fight is expected to occur some time during the present week, and the men generally are well and anxious for the conflict. A report reached here Sunday last, from Montgomery, that Gen. Bragg has received notice "to quit" from the commander of Fort Pickens, under pain of having his batteries opened upon him to-day. We suppose that the last day of grace given by old Abe's proclamation was approaching, and perceiving no disposition on the part of Gen. Bragg and his men to "disperse," the judicious commander thought proper to jog the General's memory.

Mysterious.—A few days ago the U. S. steamer St. Louis left Pensacola Bay suddenly and has not been heard from since. It is reliably reported that all of the officers and crew of this ship are in full sympathy with the South, and that her Captain, Mr. Poor, of Virginia, had taken her to some Southern port and delivered her up.—*Montgomery Confederation.*

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The War Department has purchased the steamship Atlantic for $850,000, to be used as a transport.

The oath is now to be administered to all the remaining clerks in the Treasury and War Departments. As soon as this was known a large number of the clerks resigned. In the Sixth Auditor's Office, four clerks in one room resigned.

Brigadier-General Cocke, commanding the Virginia troops and defences on the Potomac border of Virginia, says:

"The Capital has never been threatened by us. It is not now threatened. It is beyond and outside the limits of the free and sovereign State of Virginia. The North has not openly and according to the usage of civilized nations declared war on us. We make no war on them—but should the soil of Virginia or the grave of Washington be polluted by the tread of a single man in arms from north of the Potomac, it will cause open war."

Lieut. Charles M. Fauntleroy, of the U. S. Navy, was yesterday morning arrested by the Virginia troops, who entered the car and took him as a prisoner of war. Lieut. Fauntleroy is a native of Virginia, but a citizen of Missouri, and entered the service in 1838.

The Banks in Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa are for the most part based upon Southern State Stocks. The consequence is that their paper is worth only little more than 30 per cent. This makes a loss of thirty or forty millions to the people of those States.

The first train which has passed through the City of Baltimore since the riot, left Washington this morning at 3½ o'clock, and a despatch was received in Washington from some one in authority at Baltimore, saying that no more trains could pass through the city. The Government ordered the afternoon train, which was to leave the Junction, back to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 6.—The last twenty-four hours have thoroughly contradicted the announcement that troops were already ordered to occupy Alexandria. Like many other stories, sent from here in these exciting times, it had no basis save idle rumor. The Zouaves would like very much to be sent on service in Virginia, and they are not unlikely to be among the first corps ordered there, when the time comes. Some of them say that the best thing to be done with themselves is to march them over the long bridge, and then take away the draw.—*Cor. N. Y. Times.*

RICHMOND, VA., May 9th.—Prentice in Louisville, writes to his brother in New York that Kentucky will secede. The Federal Government was thoroughly alarmed yesterday, and called for more arms and troops from New York, saying the capital was in immediate peril.

The Washington Cabinet is reported to have had under consideration a plan to capture President Davis and Vice-President Stephens. Governor Letcher has anonymous letters from Washington to that effect.

Among the resignations at Washington on the 7th, were Col. Emory of Maryland, Colonel of the 1st Cavalry; Major Mordecai, of North Carolina, of the Ordnance Department; Major R. B. Lee, of Virginia, of the Commissary and Subsistence Department.

ALEXANDRIA, May 9.—There is no news of importance here or in Washington to-day. Simonton, of the New York Times, was shot yesterday in Washington. A policeman shot a soldier there also yesterday. A member of New York Seventh Regiment was accidently shot there to-day.

Special to Petersburg Express.

RICHMOND, May 10th.—The Maryland Legislature will probably adjourn to-day. A caucus of the House of Delegates has determined unanimously not to call a Convention of the State.

Gentlemen from Baltimore say that thousands will come armed and equipped to serve in our army.

There is insubordination among the troops in Washington.

Com. Isaac Mayo, a veteran officer of the United States Navy, has tendered his resignation.

An order for 20,000 caps for the army of the Confederate States is now being filled by Mr. John Dooley, of Richmond.

Cadets Arrested.—A party of fifty West Point cadets were detained in Philadelphia by the police, on the supposition that they were about to join the secessionists, information having been received that they had purchased arms in New York.

Secession of Tennessee Confirmed.—A private despatch from Memphis dated May 7th, confirms the previous report of the passage of a Secession Ordinance by the Legislature of Tennessee. The Legislature has appropriated five millions of dollars for the defence and armament of the State, and likewise authorized a call for fifty-five thousand volunteers.

A Piratical Craft Overhauled.—A gentleman from Richmond informs us, that a small battery recently erected at Gloucester Point, York River, and manned by a detachment of the Richmond Howitzers, did good service on Tuesday last. A steam tug employed by Lincoln, had been cruising about in the vicinity, and finally gave chase to a schooner which gallantly sped her way up the river, regardless of the shots fired by the tug. As the latter passed Gloucester Point, the battery opened on her, and after firing three shots in rapid succession, the tug put about, crowded on steam, and left York River at a rate of speed which astonished every beholder. Three cheers for the Howitzer Battery!—*Petersburg Express.*

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—Senator Bayard, of Delaware, arrived in this city this morning from Wilmington, Del., which place he left for fear of an assault upon his person. He is accompanied by his two daughters. A mob followed him from the depot, when finally a police officer managed to remove him from danger, unnoticed by the crowd. After staying a short time at the Mayor's office he left in a private carriage. He denied having been lately at Montgomery, but said that he had been in New Orleans upon private business.

The Vote of Arkansas.—The vote in Arkansas on the secession ordinance was sixty-nine for to one against it.

Five hundred Kentuckians arrived at Harper's Ferry on Tuesday last, to reinforce the Virginians at that point.

Several soldiers in Washington have been arrested and put in irons by their officers, and fed on bread and water for insulting ladies—so says the Washington *Star.*

Defence of the Lower Mississippi.—The Memphis Appeal gives an interesting report of a visit of one of its editors to Fort Harris, which is situated on the Mississippi, about six miles above that city, and is destined to be a formidable barrier to the invasion of the fire-sides of the citizens of Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Lieutenant Winter, of the army of the Southern Confederacy, is commandant of the post. The work is to inclose 150 square feet, with an earth-work of 64 feet base, and 24 feet between the perpendiculars, with an elevation of 25 feet above the river at an ordinary stage of water. The fort will furnish ample room for the garrisoning of a force of a thousand men, for military stores to hold out sixty days, and strength enough to repel a siege by ten thousand men for the same length of time. The guns will be stationed so as have complete command of the river for a distance of two miles and a half—one mile and a half above, and one mile below the fortification—and be able to riddle any thing in the shape of a river craft that sits upon the surface of the water within that distance. The labor upon the fortification has been progressing but a few days, and the editor was surprised to find it assuming shape and dimensions in every way so commendable to the gentlemen who have it in charge. There are two hundred and eighty laborers engaged on the work.

The difficulties to be Encountered.—**The recapture of the Charleston forts is regarded by military men as a task of herculean proportions. With Forts Moultrie, Sumter and Pinckney, and the batteries on the shore, with a bar at the mouth of the harbor, and with the malaria of tropical marshes, an attacking force will have to encounter obstacles which might challenge the most formidable military power.—*Boston Post.***

Oh, don't be scared too soon! By all means let old Peacock Scott, and his blackguard confrere Abraham Lincoln, take a chance at Sumter—let them "possess and hold" it. The effort will cost at least 100,000 Yankee lives, and then the Baboon Government may not succeed.—*Petersburg Express.*

Gen. Scott.—The Alexandria Sentinel has been informed by "a gentleman who has had means of personal information, that Gen. Scott is physically but little more than a wreck of the man he was a month ago,—and that without a re-action of his system, he will not be many months longer in the way of friend or foe.

The Southern Journals, from which we copy, amuse themselves much with "New York dandies," "drummers," "shopkeepers," "clerks," &c., arms in hand, as in the Seventh, Seventy-first, and other New York city regiments. All this is self-delusion. The "white kid glove regiment," as the Seventh is sometimes called, has already shown its mettle and pluck, and it needs no eulogy. But in the Sixth-ninth, the Firemen Zouaves, and the hard-fisted, sledge-hammer, boiler-beating, foundry-making mechanics in other regiments, the South will meet with tougher mettle than even the Seventh and Seventy-first. The quicker all delusion is dispelled between the North and South,—that the musket of one man is not just as good as another's,—the nearer we shall be to peace. The rear guard of the North, we may add,—the men of the mountains, are hardly started. A regiment of them are in the Park—the Ulster Hill and Delaware Mountain men—under our own eyes, in barracks—heavy, massive men, that can't be pushed over with the bayonet, and that could not run, if they would. Don't let us cheat each other in the work before us all. Greek is to meet Greek, and we should see the perfect equality of the fight,—if numbers were not kings, and gold was not the inspiration of numbers.—*N. Y. Express.*

Lincoln's Last Proclamation.—The Alexandria Gazette remarks with great truth, that "Lincoln's last Proclamation assumes the power to increase the Army and Navy, in spite of all laws limiting the same, to any amount he may choose. This assumption of power is destructive to the rights and liberties even of the States which support him—for he makes the government a military despotism, under the pretence of upholding the Constitution and enforcing the laws.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Important from Europe.—NEW YORK, May 6.—The City of Baltimore, from Liverpool on the 24th ult., has arrived.

A prospectus had been issued of a company called the "Liverpool and New Orleans Navigation Company," with the object of establishing direct steam communication between Liverpool and New Orleans. The capital is fixed at £200,000, with power to increase, and many influential men are engaged in the enterprise.

It is also announced by advertisement that a company had been formed in Liverpool for establishing direct communication between that port and Charleston. The first steamer of the line is expected to be dispatched from Liverpool about the middle of July.

LIVERPOOL, 24th.—Cotton—Sales for three days 50,000 bales, closing firm, with an advancing tendency under the Africa's news. Middling Orleans 7¼. Consols 91¼ @ 92.

NEW YORK, May 9th.—The Africa has arrived from Liverpool, with dates to the 25th ult.

The subject of American hostilities is engrossing the attention of England. The news of the bombardment Fort Sumter created considerable sensation, and produced a slight depression in the English fund market. The London Times considers the result of that contest inexplicable, and that a bar-room difficulty would have occasioned more blood-shed.

The steamship Great Eastern was in the hands of the Sheriff, under execution. She was advertised to sail on the 1st of June, the company having offered to deposit the amount claimed.

Affairs at Warsaw were unchanged. All the towns in Poland are occupied by the military, and many arrests continued to be made. There were reports of an intended demonstration on the 9th May, the Czar's birthday.

Insurrectionary movements in the Neapolitan Provinces were spreading.

Frightful Failures in New York.—A morning cotemporary says there have been over two hundred failures in this city since the twenty-second of April. A well informed mercantile gentleman assures us that the number of failures within the last month cannot be much less than three hundred. And this is but the beginning of the horrible end. The failures, the prostration of business which we now see on every side of us, is but the commencement of the general wreck and misery which must fall upon all classes, as the cruel and unnatural war progresses.—*N. Y. Day Book.*

Mount Vernon.—The Augusta (Geo.) Chronicle of the 30th ult. says:—

As Virginia is to be the great battle ground between the contending sections, and the first collision of arms is likely to take place on the banks of the Potomac, we hope that both parties will consent to respect one spot as sacred and neutral ground. Let the grave of Washington be still venerated by his countrymen of both sides and let his ashes not be disturbed by the clash of hostile steel or the roar of cannon. Let there be one spot where the descendants of the men who fought under Marion and Sumter, Putnam and Greene, can meet without shedding each other's blood, and if ever an amicable settlement of this unhappy civil war is to be attempted, let us keep the holy ground of Mount Vernon, dedicated to the purposes of peace, and there let the arbitrating convention, which sooner or later must treat on some terms for an adjustment of hostilities, meet for the purpose.

Let the press, the only organ which can now speak to the people, South and North, claim from the leaders on both sides, that no "military necessity" shall excuse the defilement of the soil of Mount Vernon with carnage, or its air by the sulphurous breath of battle.

An Unconquerable People.—The Alexandria Gazette justly remarks that no free people, who know their rights and are determined to maintain them; who act on the defensive and seek nothing but the maintenance of their own independence, who say, "let us alone, and we will not quarrel with you," can be coerced, conquered, or subdued. They may, at first, have hard knocks and meet with reverses. No man has a right to suppose that the fortune of war will always be favorable. But, in the end, they will be successful. The civilized world will be on their side, in sentiment.

How to Make Ball Cartridges.—Prepare a stick four inches long, perfectly round, and a little smaller than the ball; cut small slices of paper an inch and a half long, and wide enough to go one and a half times around the stick; prepare a mucilage of water and gumarabic; roll the paper on the stick one time, then put on the mucilage and press it firmly by rolling it; then trim the stick one-eight of an inch and put mucilage in the end of the paper; insert the ball and stand it on the point in a cup of flour, or fine dirt or sand, and let it remain until it is dry. This mode is much more convenient and better than the ordinary one of tying the pa

Caution.—Persons who use fire arms should remember that percussion caps have sometimes discharged without the aid of fire. A Boston paper says: A young man was accidentally killed in this city yesterday, by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hand of his friend. It appears, by the account of remark, that this pistol had no cap on it, but it seems that a small portion of the fulminating powder was on the tube and this was sufficient to fire the powder.

The White Livered

Tribune has contribu
For the war 00; for th
litia 00; for regulars
other foreign offices 2
home offices 3.

The Legislature of Tennessee has adopted the following resolution: "That, in view of the fourth of the past two years and the probable extraordinary demand for cereals and forage, to supply the absolute wants of our State and of the entire South, the agriculturists of the State be, and they are hereby requested, to devote the breadth of arable land in the State to the culture of grain and grass."

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY!

MERCHANT TAILORING
AND
Clothing Manufacturing Establishment.

THE subscriber very respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he will from this day have all his Clothing manufactured in his House, under the supervision of some of the best and most skillful Mechanics, and every Garment will be warranted. Every article of Clothing made to measure on the shortest notice, and a perfect fit insured.

A fine and choice assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS and VESTINGS, always on hand.

All those wishing to make a genteel appearance in a nice and substantial Home-Made suit of Cloth will please call on

GEORGE BRANDT.
No. 16 Hay St., Fayetteville.

ON the 15th inst., I shall want Twenty-five experienced hands to make Pantaloons and Vests. Constant employment and liberal wages will be given to good hands; none other need apply.

GEO. BRANDT.
Dec'r 3, 1860. 75tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 13, 1861.

MILITARY.—The Fayetteville Independent Company left here at 2 P. M. on Thursday, according to previous arrangement, cheered by an immense crowd of citizens, ladies, and youths, who accompanied them to the wharf. To many it was a sad parting; but a state of war is full of sad events, and we shall doubtless become familiar with them. But they will not be in vain. With the blessing of God they will work out our deliverance from long existing wrongs and purposed intolerable tyranny.

The Company arrived at Wilmington in time to take a tin cup of poor coffee and the early train for Goldsborough, at which place they halted for two or three hours and arrived at Raleigh at 3 P. M. of Friday. They were marched to the Governor's House, where they were introduced by the Hon. Warren Winslow and addressed briefly by Gov. Ellis, who tendered welcome refreshments to the weary soldiers. They then marched to the camp, and our accounts represent them as being "comfortably provided for."

The Raleigh State Journal says of them,—

"The celebrated Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, Major Commandant Wright Huske, 120 strong, arrived in this city on yesterday. They are a splendid body of men fully armed and equipped in every particular and had the tramp of veterans. This is next to the oldest company in the country, having been established shortly after the close of the Revolutionary war. For gallant services in the war of 1812, a special act of Assembly gave to their Captain and his successors the rank of Major and to the Lieutenants that of Captain. To this day they enjoy this rare distinction. They are stationed at Camp Ellis.

On yesterday a third Company from this town, the "Ellis Rifle Guard," left in the steamer North Carolina, at 4 P. M. They numbered 76, as follows:—

Peter J Sinclair, Captain; Henry Mullins, 1st Lieut.; Benj'n Robinson, Jr., 2d; Geo W Wightman, 3d; C Guttenberg, 1st Serg't; E Monegan, 2d; R B Campbell, 3d; 4th Serg't, vacant; W H Matthews, 1st Corporal; J G Bryant, 2d; H E Sikes, 3d; P Roberts, 4th.

Privates—Daniel Albertini, V B Autry, C C Askew, D B Autrey, Rob't Atkinson, Wm Atkinson, G W Averett, B E Dooman, F F Burke, N M Braddy, C L Blackman, G W Braddy, Ben Burroughs, Mike Bloot, Theodore Beeny, M J Bullard, W D Barclay, Geo Beretek, P Brannin, Stephen Butler, Wm Boswell, Clement Carver, J Dean, J Douglass, Jas Elmore, J E Ezzell, S W Fowler, J W Fowler, Dan'l Foley, J K Goodman, Arch'd Honeycutt, W H Hargrove, James Hollifield, H Johnson, W J Johnson, James Lovett, Joseph Lovett, W McLenagen, Michael McGlinn, T D McPhail, A Massey, J W Monk, Mat Monegan, J H Marshall, Neill Monroe, H Medlin, S A Muse, M Moren, George New, W N Newell, J Nickens, Jackson Overton, J Oley, J Pate, C Register, S Reaves, S A Rose, Jas Reynolds, B Sikes, J Scott, Jno Stanley, J Tshipowada, N Vuncannon, J Walker, D Watkins.—Total 76.

An Order of Adj't Gen. Hoke, 9th inst., organizes the following ten companies, now in Raleigh, into a Regiment, (instead, we believe, of the First Regiment as formerly organized.) viz: the Edgecombe Guards, Enfield Blues, Hornet's Nest Rifles, Burke Rifles, Buncombe Rifles, Southern Stars, Randlesburg Rifles, Lafayette Light Infantry, Orange Light Infantry, Charlotte Grays. An election for Officers of the Regiment took place on Saturday, when Colonel Hill, Lieut. Col. Lee, and Maj. Lane, were elected. It is understood that this Regiment will go to Virginia on Thursday next.

Another Regiment is ordered to be formed at Weldon, immediately, consisting of the Warrenton Guards, Granville Grays, Halifax Light Infantry, Cleveland Guards, Catawba Rifles, Duplin Rifles, Nash Boys, Warrenton Rifles, Townsville Guards, and Lumberton Guards. Several of these companies left Raleigh on Saturday for Weldon.

The State Journal says that 9,000 troops had offered themselves in a little over a week after Gov. Ellis's Proclamation, and that he can now command over 130 companies, containing 12,000 men, at a day's notice. "No mercenaries these, (says the Journal.) They are the best men in the State—men of means, men of character, men of talent, and gentlemen. Men like these impelled by patriotism and by a sense of duty, cannot be conquered, much less subjugated, by the hirelings of the North."

Edgecombe has sent to the camp another company of 73, under Capt. Jos. A. Hyman.

In addition to Camp Ellis, at Raleigh, there have been established camps at Weldon, Statesville, and an encampment is spoken of at Salisbury. Other encampments will be established as needed.

A private named Wilson, of the Randlesburg Riflemen, shot his Captain, Erwin, in the leg with a small pistol, on Thursday last. The wound was not dangerous. Wilson was to be tried by a Court Martial on Saturday.

Another large lot of bombshells passed through Petersburg, for this State, on Friday, from Anderson's foundry at Richmond.

The Legislature was to adjourn at 6 A. M. to-day, to meet again on the 25th of June. The State Journal of Saturday gives the following list of Acts and Resolutions passed:—

Resolution for special messengers of the Executive department.

To repeal the 5th section of the 76th chapter of the Revised Code, entitled "Oaths."

Concerning the equipment and provisioning of volunteers.

To authorize and require the Governor of North Carolina to call a Convention of the people.

To repeal restrictions upon fishing.

To raise ten thousand State troops.

To provide for the manufacture of arms and other munitions of war.

On Federal relations.

To amend the charter of the city of Raleigh and other cities and towns.

To pay Commissioners to the Peace Conference at Washington and the Conference at Montgomery, Ala.

Thanks to his Excellency the Governor of the State.

Authorizing the Governor to appoint a Commission.

Authorizing the Treasurer to pay to Edward Yarborough $10.

To alter the name of the "Northampton Guards."

To repeal an act appropriating $2500 for lighting and heating the capitol.

For patrol.

Authorizing the volunteers to vote for delegates to the State Convention.

RESIGNED.—Mr. J. R. Love, a member of the House of Commons from the county of Jackson, has resigned his seat in that body to take his place in a volunteer company which he joined before he left home.

FEELING IN NEW YORK.—The Journal of Commerce of the 9th says, "We regret to notice an appearance of indifference, not to say recklessness, on the part of many merchants hitherto careful of their credit; and many are making no effort to stem the tide bearing them on to insolvency."

THE NEW YORK FAILURES.—The Evening Post, leading Republican paper, says,—

"Our dry goods auctioneers are reduced to the necessity of refusing to make sales. The banks will not take their paper, and the owners of goods could not stand the excessive street rates. In fact, *we have reached an extremity bordering on general commercial suspension of payment* in staple branches of trade."

ERROR.—A part of the edition of our Semi-Weekly of to-day was printed with wrong date and No. on the first page.

The Greensborough Patriot.—It is true the Patriot is only half its usual size, but then it is published twice a week, the two issues being equal in size to our former weekly, and published at the same price with considerable additional labor. The same is the case with the Salisbury Watchman. Several of our printers have left us for the wars; but with increased labor on our own part, and with the aid of our children, we are doing as much, if not more than before.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

☞ Single copies of the Observer can be procured by non-subscribers, at the Bookstore. Price 5 cents.

SOUTHERN MEN, *Par Excellence.*—It will be seen by a paragraph which we copy from the Petersburg Express, that a late Democratic Editor of Murfreesboro', N. C., has been expelled from that community and the State, as a man unfaithful to its institutions. If our memory serves us this man was one of the class of Northern and foreign Editors in North Carolina who set up for a pre-eminent devotion to the rights of the South, and whose claims thereto were acknowledged by the party to which they belonged. One of their strong points was to abuse the Observer and charge it with unsoundness. Behold the result in one case—and wait for it in others which may yet come to light.

The world is governed by humbuggery. All over this country, especially, do we see prominent instances of it. Whilst our hand is in, we may as well mention other facts of recent occurrence which exemplify this truth. There is a ranting demagogue in North Carolina who some time ago wrote a letter which was handed about extensively for private circulation, abusing the Editors of a Union paper for their then opposition to secession and civil war. Well, Lincoln's Proclamation came and North Carolina must arm and resist. The fire-eating secessionist, who is a rich man, having his ample means invested in bank and other stocks, is published as having made the enormous contribution of *ten dollars* to help the cause, whilst the Editors, who depend mainly on their labor for their living, gave ten times as much in cash and their own services as privates in a volunteer company, in which capacity two of them are now enduring the hardships of the camp, separated from their families and business. We do not mention names, but this is no fancy picture. It *is fact.* We are looking daily for the crowning act of a snug office being conferred on the ten dollar man by Gov. Ellis or President Davis.

Again: The "Jerry Sneak" of this town who villified the Observer through the Wilmington Journal some three months ago, and then suborned others to father his calumny, may possibly have a plausible excuse for not volunteering, but how can such a *patriot!* justify his *not subscribing a cent* to the public fund for assisting those who have volunteered?

MORE OF THE SAME SORT.—Since the above was in type, Saturday's Standard is at hand, with a reply of Mr. Holden of the Standard to Mr. John Spelman of the State Journal. Mr. Holden is a native North Carolinian, and one of the most true and patriotic of her sons. Spelman is an Englishman, who, as stated by Mr. Holden, "was naturalized only about one year ago, having voted before he was naturalized, in violation of law, to change the Constitution under which we live." As usual, Mr. Holden is untrustworthy in the eyes of Mr. Spelman. How that may be can be judged from the following paragraph from Mr. Holden's Card:—

"I have several relatives in the army, and an apprentice, and I have contributed freely of my means to equip three Companies raised in Raleigh; but the only person who went from the Journal office into the ranks, deserted yesterday morning, at 2:40 speed, and is no doubt now reposing in Abraham's bosom. I regret to have to make these statements, but I have done so in self-defence."

SHOCKING BARBARITY.—We had hoped that the demoniac spirit with which it is advised that the war is to be carried on—with fire and sword and unmentionable atrocities—prevailed at the North only. We hoped that such devils incarnate as the N. Y. Times, Tribune, World, &c., who propose that "cities, towns and hamlets" which resist "shall be laid as flat as the palm of a man's hand," "if it takes five hundred thousand men to do it," existed only in the fanatical North. But they have a counterpart in the Augusta Constitutionalist, which says, "our Generals can put their cities and towns under contribution, and in default of compliance, lay them in ashes." Do those editors think what they are about? If their advice should be followed, the whole world will cry Shame! Shame! The land will be filled with widows and orphans. Desolation and destruction and poverty will reign supreme. A universal blight will fall upon all. God forbid that we should find our armies filled with white savages, to imitate the atrocities of the Indians half a century ago, before they were in some sort semi-civilized. War is bad enough at the best, but let us not wage it at the worst.

MAJOR ROBERT ANDERSON, (*of Fort Sumter.*)—The Lincolnites appear to have won over this officer completely. It was said that he had twice sent his resignation whilst in Fort Sumter, both because of his being a native of the South (Kentucky) and that he felt that the Administration had treated him badly. But no sooner is he out of Sumter and at the North, than he is feted and lionized, till his head is turned with vanity. The Secretary of War, by direction of Lincoln, "approves of his gallant conduct, and tenders the thanks of the government for the same." He is put in charge of four millions of gold to carry from New York to Washington, and is dined there by all parties up (or down) to the President himself. Well, we are sorry for him—sorry to lose him and sorry to think what his feelings will be when he fights at the head of the New York thieves and burglars against his country.

The latest information about him is that Lincoln has appointed him a Colonel, and that he will be assigned to the command of a Kentucky Brigade of Union men, who are said to have enrolled themselves in response to Lincoln's call for volunteers, which the Governor of the State refused to comply with.

GEN. WOOL REBUKED.—This U. S. Officer left his post at Troy and proceeded to New York, where he engaged in gigantic operations for fitting out and forwarding troops for Washington. After about a fortnight of this, Gen. Scott "recommended" him to return to his head-quarters at Troy, for the recovery of his health, which is "known to be delicate." The Lincoln papers say that no one in New York suspected that Wool's health required his retirement; and so they looked out for other causes as follows:—

"The whisperers say, that upon him has devolved such a gigantic amount of business, that nine-tenths of it had to be done *dehors* regular U. S. officers, or responsible State officials,—and hence, in consequence, thousands, and tens of thousands, and hundreds of thousands of dollars, were walking into the pockets of self-constituted, irresponsible cliques, that were making their $100,000 per day. Indeed, it is obvious, from the way many of the soldiers are clad in blankets, coats, and breeches, that one good shake of the fever and ague will shake every such garment off from them."

PAY OF VOLUNTEERS.—The following are among the provisions of the Army bill of the Confederate States:—

"The term of service will be twelve months. All volunteers must be tendered by the Governor of a State. Each regiment is composed of ten companies, each consisting of one Captain, three Lieutenants, four Sergeants, four Corporals, two buglers, and ninety privates. The pay of Colonel is $175 per month; Lieut. Colonel, $170; Major, $150; Captain, $108; 1st Lieutenant, $90; 2nd Lieutenant, $80; 1st Sergeant, $21; other Sergeants, $17; Corporals and artificers, $13; privates, $11 per month, with yearly allowance of clothing, and one ration per day. The volunteers are expected to furnish their own uniforms, and will be paid in money by the Confederate States Government, when mustered into service. Each regiment has a Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, and Commissary with equal rank, a Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon."

SHIPPING AT NEW YORK.—The Journal of Commerce enumerates 38 vessels, mostly large ships, from foreign ports, that arrived in New York in ballast during the first eight days of this month. This coming without cargoes is mainly owing to the bad tariff passed by the last Congress. In addition to this, the Southern trade is destroyed. And there are 637 vessels lying at New York, a large proportion of which are withdrawn till times change. So also at Philadelphia.

STOCKS.—N. C. bonds 60 in New York; Virginia 46; Missouri 40; Tennessee 46. U. S. 6's, 88.

THE POSITION OF MARYLAND.—The Legislature of Maryland lately sent a committee to confer with President Lincoln as to the military occupation of the railroads; marching troops through the State, &c. This committee humbly implored Lincoln "to relieve the State promptly from restraint and indignity, and to abstain from all action in the transportation of troops that can be regarded as intended for chastisement, or prompted by resentment." And they seem to have got no satisfactory answer to their humiliating petition.

But the closing paragraph of their report, and the subsequent speech of one of them, are highly important, as follows:—

The undersigned feel painfully confident that a war is to be waged to reduce all the seceding States to allegiance to the Federal Government, and that the whole military power of the Federal Government will be exerted to accomplish this purpose, and though the expression of this opinion is not called for by the resolution of your honorable bodies, yet, having had the opportunity to ascertain its entire accuracy, and because it will explain much of the military preparations and movements of the troops through the State of Maryland, it is proper to bring it to your attention.

OTHO SCOTT,
ROBERT M. McLANE,
WM. J. ROSS.

A caucus of the members of the Legislature, held with closed doors, in reference to Federal Relations, was addressed by Hon. R. M. McLane. He said he thought it was the intention of the Cabinet to subjugate the seceding States by gradual approaches of troops to sustain the Union men of Virginia and Tennessee, and especially by whose aid the Cabinet expected the Secessionists in those States would be overcome without bloodshed. The District of Columbia and Maryland would be necessarily occupied to some extent as a rendezvous for troops and depot for munitions of war.

Mr McLane appealed to the Legislature to unite without reference to partisan associations; to devote themselves exclusively to the preservation of the peace and safety of the State in the present case. He said that men who desired to confederate with the Southern States may readily, in this crisis, unite with those who have insisted on maintaining the existing Union, because whilst the State is occupied by federal troops it would be physically impossible to relieve her from political association with the Federal Government. Honorable and true-hearted men will never consent to maintain the Union by shedding the blood of Southern people, and subjugating the Southern States; therefore such men can never support the Administration of Mr Lincoln, which has now abandoned the defensive policy of maintaining the Federal Government, heretofore declared in Secretary Seward's letter to Gov. Hicks. Gov. Hicks himself might sustain the Government when it adhered to a defensive policy, but now that it has avowed the policy of subjugation, he will be bound in honor to occupy himself exclusively with the protection of his own people. Mr. McLane read Secretary Seward's letter to Mr. Dayton, avowing a new war policy, the Government acknowledging a radical change in it. He argued to show how widely Gov. Hicks was now separated from the Administration if he remained true to his own professions. It was, said Mr. McLane, a great crisis in his life, and the Governor ought to thank God that he had lost confidence in the Lincoln Administration, which he certainly had. Mr. McLane said he was quite responsible for the entire accuracy of this opinion, and added that Gov. Hicks could not recover that confidence without the loss of his own honor. He trusted the friends of Gov. Hicks would ponder well upon this view of the subject, and encourage the Governor to stand by the true interests and the true men of the State, leaving to the Administration only the ruffian and venal portion of the population.

"HIGHLY RESPECTABLE AND WELL KNOWN."—We copy the following from the Special Washington Dispatch of the N. Y. Times:—

"A highly respectable and well-known citizen of New York, who arrived, to-day, from New Orleans, after spending several weeks in the South, asserts with much earnestness and sincere concern, that we are all living here in a state of false security—that an army of 100,000 men is pushing its way hither by railroad rapidly. They expect to capture this city before next Saturday, and will give no quarter, but put every man, woman, and child to the sword. He adds that he has seen this army, been in and among it, and heard constantly its fearful imprecations upon those who adhere to the Union. The character of this gentleman is a sufficient voucher for the honesty of his intentions in making these statements, but there need be no doubt of the fact that his imagination has been seriously wrought upon, and the extent of the Southern forces magnified in his mind by the constant assertions of those by whom he was surrounded.

"When he made his statement to Gen. Scott, the old hero said there was no doubt there was an army, but instead of counting it as a hundred thousand men, he would say it numbered but ten or fifteen thousand.

"Mr. Seward inquired of the informant whether he saw anything of the Commissariat of this Southern Army; to which the gentleman replied in the negative. The Secretary rejoined that if the Disunionists found as much trouble in moving troops without a Commissariat as the Government does with one, it would take rather longer than until Saturday next to get a hundred thousand men here.

"Our good friends North will please not be alarmed for our personal safety just yet."

This terrible news it was, probably, which induced Lincoln to call for more troops, as he is stated to have done.

The reader will mark how the writer of the dispatch doubts as to the 100,000 men, but not as to the "giving no quarter, but putting every man, woman and child to the sword." This part of the story was necessary to justify the barbarous war proposed to be waged by the North against the South.

THE N. Y. VOLUNTEERS.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Times writes,—

"The Fire Zouaves are continuing their pranks, and expounding to the terrified people of this city their very free and easy ideas about property. Yesterday a squad went into a boot-store, cast off their old leathers, selected the best and walked off, telling the tradesman that the Government would make it all right. To-day they have been ransacking the Capitol like so many rats, breaking open doors, ripping cushions, and tearing up carpets, knocking down the guards, and chasing imagininary Secessionists through the streets—jumping on coaches, and going it pell-mell. One fellow came across a pig near the White House, when I was up there this morning; he incontinently seized his porcine majesty, ripped out his bowie-knife and cut his throat, swearing that pigs had no business in Washington. Those I have conversed with say they came for a fight, and are determined to have it. They had better be sent to South Carolina at once, to be pitted against those Palmettoans who say that "the North dare not meet them."

Abraham Lincoln a Teacher of Secession "Philosophy."—It will probably surprise Mr. Lincoln's friends quite as much as we have been surprised to learn that he is fully and unequivocally committed to the very "philosophy" which he is now endeavoring to "crush out" by bringing to bear against its adherents the whole military power of the Government. Yet such is the fact.

The following is an extract from a speech delivered by Abraham Lincoln, (the *same* Lincoln who is now President of the United States,) in the House of Representatives, January 12, 1848. And in order to enable every reader to assure himself of its authenticity, we will mention that the speech may be found in the Appendix to the Congressional Globe to the 30th Congress, (1st session,) page 94. The following is a literal extract:

"Any people, anywhere, being inclined and having the power, have the *right* to rise up and shake off the existing government, and form a new one that suits them better. This is a most valuable, a most sacred right—a right which, we hope and believe, is to liberate the world. Nor is this right confined to cases in which the whole people of an existing government may choose to exercise it. Any portion of such people that *can, may* revolutionize, and make their *own* of so much of the territory as they inhabit. More than this, *a majority* of *any portion* of such people may revolutionize, put down a *minority*, intermingled with, or near about them, who may oppose their movements. Such minority was precisely the case of the Tories of our own Revolution. It is a quality of revolutions not to go by *old* lines, or *old* laws, but to break up both, and make new ones."

We may well let this "go to the country" without note or comment. But we must remark that the "philosophy" here taught legitimates and justifies the Southern rebellion in all its extent. On this point there can be no debate.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

HARPER'S FERRY.—800 of the Kentucky and Virginia troops stationed at Harper's Ferry have taken possession of the Maryland heights which command that place, and are fortifying them. This is distasteful to the Maryland people, and may lead to serious difficulties. It was, however, indispensable to take and fortify those heights or to abandon the place; and as Maryland has allowed the U. S. to take and hold Annapolis and the Relay House, she can scarcely justly complain of this measure of defence by Virginia.

Peace Commissioners.—The Maryland Senate has filled the resolution to appoint Commissioners to visit President Lincoln, Jefferson Davis, and the Governors of Pennsylvania and Virginia, with the names of Messrs. Brooke, Yellott, McKaig and Lynch—all advocates of the Committee of Safety bill.

BALTIMORE, May 9.—The arrival of troops at Annapolis continues undiminished, and they continue to pass daily in large numbers towards Washington. Large numbers of vessels with provisions and army stores are also constantly arriving.

Our advices from Frederick indicates that the majority in the Legislature have definitely resolved neither to call a Sovereign Convention nor to allow the people to vote on the question whether they desire or not the assemblage of such a body.

Important from Tennessee—55,000 Volunteers Authorized—$5,000,000 Appropriated.—The news from Tennessee is of the most cheering kind. The following despatch to the Knoxville Register, shows in brief what the patriotic Legislature of that gallant State have done:

Secrecy removed from legislative proceedings. Five millions dollars appropriated to arm and equip the State. Fifty-five thousand volunteers authorized. Separation from the Union and union with the Confederate States to be voted for on the 8th of June. The Governor sustained by resolution, and military league with the Confederate States formed. War expenses to be borne by the Confederacy. Our army to be under Confederate authorities.

Senator Andrew Johnson and Representative Nelson (Union men) were not allowed to speak at Blountsville, only five out of an immense assemblage voting to hear them.

RICHMOND, May 10.—Gen. Harney has been ordered to St. Louis.

Congressman Bouligny from Louisiana has arrived in Washington, from New Orleans, giving information of our movements to the enemy. He asserts that a strong Union sentiment still exists in New Orleans but that it had been crushed by secessionism.

John Brown, jr., is to have a conspicuous post in the movement on Harper's Ferry.

Hon. W. C. Rives left Virginia this morning for Montgomery.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Much excitement was occasioned to-night by the shooting of a soldier, by a policeman who was in pursuit of him. The wound proved fatal. The indignation against the police is intense among the military.

The pumps and hydrants on the public thoroughfares are made use of by the troops as bathing places, and around each one are to be seen at all times, much to the annoyance of the ladies, squads of men cleansing themselves. The citizens, even those of strong republican proclivities, are becoming sick and tired of soldiers. The women are kept in constant alarm, and the exodus from the capital continues.

Things at Washington.—A gentleman, who was in Washington during the present week, informs us, says the Richmond Whig, that a thick gloom hangs over the devoted city—that every gentleman is dogged by spies—that an air of distrust and uneasiness pervades the Tartar horde, and he should not be surprised at any time to hear that the whole set had absquatulated between two days.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The troops in various quarters are getting troublesome. At Washington they are threatening to take the police in hand—the latter having incurred their displeasure, for endeavoring to exercise their civil authority over the authority of the men of the knapsack. Then, again, strange stories come to us from Harrisburg as to a feud between the officers and the Pennsylvania Legislature—with whisperings of a determination, on the part of some of the troops, in a certain emergency, to drive the Legislature from the Capitol! These reports had free currency in the Philadelphia papers, yesterday,—but the telegrams, we see deny them all.

A very heavy failure is announced in Philadelphia, the banking house of Henry Fisher,—liabilities about a million of dollars.—*Express.*

Confiscation.—The Pennsylvania Legislature has passed an Act making invalid any transfer of Senator Mason's property in that State. Reason given, his alleged treason.

MONTGOMERY, May 7.—Congress held a short open session to-day. The ordinance of the Virginia State Convention, uniting the Old Dominion to the Confederate States and the treaty concluded by Vice President Stephens and the Commissioners of Virginia were presented. An ordinance was adopted ratifying the action of the Commissioners and recognizing Virginia as one of the Confederate States. J. W. Brockenbrough and Walter R. Staples, members elect from Virginia, were sworn in and took their seats as members of the Congress. The other Virginia delegates were not present.

MONTGOMERY, May 8.—Hon. J. H. Regan, Postmaster General, reports the Department is ready to take charge of the mails as soon as Congress shall deem it expedient. The office seal, office books, blanks, post routes and clerical force, are now complete. There will, therefore, be no detention of the mails in consequence of any policy the Lincoln government may think fit to adopt.

Over 300 applications at the State Department have been made for letters of marque and reprisal.

Missouri.—The Union Home Guard of the 1st and 2d wards of St. Louis, numbering 1,500 men, were sworn into the service of the United States on the 8th, making in all over 5,000 volunteers from Missouri. [St. Louis is the freesoil part of Missouri.]

A State in Chains.—The New York Tribune announces with an air of triumph: "Thus we have made Washington safe and put Maryland in chains."

This is the achievement of the party which professes to be the champion of public liberty and Constitutional Government! A sovereign State in chains! A very conclusive proof of devotion to freedom and law!

But we venture to assert that Lincoln & Co. will find it the most difficult task they ever undertook, to keep a million of freemen in chains.

Richmond Whig.

Beecher Hung in Effigy.—Yesterday morning a figure was seen strung up across Hudson Avenue, near John street, attached to which was a card, and on it written, "Henry Ward Beecher, the man who has done most to cause our present troubles." In one hand the figure held a copy of the Tribune. The police quietly cut the effigy down and burned it.—*Brooklyn News.*

MARRIED,

In Robeson County, N. C., on the 7th inst., by Rev. J. P. McPherson, ROBERT McKENZIE and SUSAN R. FULMORE.

In Chatham county, on the 25th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by E. P. Fearington, Esq., Mr. JOHN W. ATWATER to Miss E. E. J. FEARINGTON, daughter of John J. Fearington. The bridegroom was married in the uniform dress of the Orange Light Infantry, (*who are going to fight the Black Republicans.*)

In the vicinity of Wadesboro', on the 30th ult., by Rev. James W. Wheeler, Mr. JAMES P. RICHARDSON to Miss ANNE E. SIMONS.

In Greensborough, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Barringer, Mr. NATHANIEL MACON ALSTON, of Chatham county, and Miss ZILPHIA EDWARDS HILL, daughter of the late Wilson Hill, Esq. of Greensboro'.

DIED,

In Chatham county, on the 4th of May, Mrs. CATHARINE WICKER, wife of Matthew Wicker, aged about 70 years.

Mr. HENDERSON HONEYCUTT, of Sampson county, N. C., died in the town of Rockingham, May 5th, 1861, aged 30 years, 23 days. Mr. Honeycutt came to Rockingham some six weeks ago; during that short time made many friends and acquaintances to regret his sudden death.

A FRIEND.

Near Lenoir, Caldwell county, on the 1st inst., Col. WM. A. LENOIR, one of the most public spirited, useful, and esteemed citizens of the county and of the State. He was the oldest son of the late Col. Thomas Lenoir, and the grandson of Gen. Lenoir of Revolutionary and King's Mountain memory.

☞ Owing to our being short of hands, all matter intended for Monday's paper must be handed in either on Saturday or very early on Monday morning.

THE WAR.

We are not disposed to underrate the capacity of the Washington Government for mischief, so long as the capitalists of the North will consent to the severe depletion they are now undergoing. The command of the navy, and of a vast proportion of the munitions of war gives to the enemy certain advantages which we must not underestimate. In the ability to move from place to place by sea; to land troops at various points, and to reinforce those fortifications on the Southern sea coast still held by the United States, that Government enjoys an incontestable, though only temporary, superiority. But in all land operations, in rapidity of marches, in the power of concentrating troops at a given point, and above all in the character and *morale* of our forces, we have no doubt whatever that the Confederate Government far surpasses that of Lincoln. The latter is probaby aware of this, and will therefore attempt to carry on the war in the manner most annoying to the South, and best calculated to divide her armies and curtail her resources. It has been said that Lincoln's navy is insufficient for an effective blockade, and that none other will be respected by the nations of Europe; but it must be borne in mind that his Government can charter, arm and equip large numbers of merchant vessels, steamships and packets, and thus increase the navy to almost any extent. We suppose that until the cotton crop of the year is ready for shipment, the suspension of our commerce by a blockade will have to be endured, but when once the manufacturing industry of France and England becomes paralyzed for want of the raw material to set it in active operation, we greatly mistake the policy of those nations if they do not interfere promptly and efficiently for the release of the imprisoned staple. It is absolutely certain that in Great Britain a stoppage of the supply of cotton would throw her entire trade into confusion, bring misery and ruin upon hundreds of thousands, and rouse the popular elements to irrepressible fury. Is it likely that her Government will quietly permit the United States to adopt a line of conduct leading inevitably to such disastrous results?

Meanwhile, have we no means of retaliating upon the enemy? Undoubtedly we have, and will use them in the legitimate system of privateering. We cannot too soon adopt this excellent and efficient measure. Armed with letters of marque and reprisal, our privateersmen might sweep the seas, capturing the Northern vessels, and confiscating Northern commerce. The inane menace of considering and treating privateers as pirates has been uttered by the Federal Government. To demonstrate the folly and fatuity of such a threat it is only necessary to remark that where one privateer falls into the hands of the enemy a dozen merchant vessels are captured, and that if the crew of a privateer thus taken were murdered under pretext that they were pirates, for every one executed the Confederate States might retaliate upon ten citizens of the North. We fancy Mr. Lincoln would, under such circumstances, be glad speedily to revoke the inhuman order.

The denial of the legitimacy of this Government by the President of the Yankees takes away from us no right to use any and all the agencies belonging to civilized warfare, and recognized by the Law of Nations. Vattel in his 3rd book distinctly recognizes the belligerent rights of a people situated as we are. He says:

"When a nation becomes divided into two parties, absolutely independent, and no longer acknowledging a common superior, the State is dissolved, and the war between the two parties stands upon the same ground, in every respect, as a public war between two independent nations. Whether a republic be split into two factions, each maintaining that it alone constitutes the body of the State, or a kingdom be divided between two competitors for a crown, the nation is servered into two parties who will mutually term each other rebels. Thus there exist in the State two separate bodies, who pretend to absolute independence, and between whom there is no judge. They decide their quarrels by arms as two different nations would do. The obligation to observe the common laws of war towards each other is therefore absolute, indispensibly binding on both parties, and the same which the law of nature imposes upon all nations in transactions between State and State."

Authorities are abundant to the same effect, adds the New Orleans Picayune, but none more germain to the subject need be cited than those of the Supreme Court of the United States upon cases involving this part of the law of nations. It has been repeatedly decided that where there is civil war in a foreign nation, and a part of such nation erect a distinct and separate government, the courts of the United States "do not consider as criminal the hostile acts directed against the enemy by the new government." "Each party is deemed a belligerent nation," and "persons and vessels employed by such government may prove their employment by like testimony as persons and vessels employed by an acknowledged State." These cases arising under captures by South American privateers are familiar to lawyers, and ought to have been known to Mr. Lincoln.—*Richmond Whig.*

Camp of Instuction,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 9, 1861.

ALL Members of the La Fayette Light Infantry Company, not on active duty, are hereby ordered to report themselves at this place fully armed and equipped by WEDNESDAY the 15th instant.

By order of Capt. Jos. B. Starr,
B. RUSH, Jr., O. S.

May 10. 1t

VOLUNTEER'S HAND BOOK,

CONTAINING an Abridgement of Hardee's Infantry Tactics. Price 65 cts. or 75 by mail, *Cash only.*

May 11. E. J. HALE & SONS.

MATCH HORSES AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY next, the 16th inst., at the Market House in Fayetteville, I shall sell a Pair of Match HORSES, young, sprightly and well broke to harness. One half of the proceeds of each to be given to the Relief Committee, for support of the families of Volunteers. May be examined till sale on application to

JOHN H. COOK, Autn'r.

May 13. 1t

RECRUITS! RECRUITS!!

BOOKS are now opened in Fayetteville for the Enlistment of Recruits in the Regular Army. All those who feel a desire to defend their country, wives and children, can NOW have an opportunity of so doing. The pay is $11 a month; clothing and provisions furnished.

☞ A good Recruiting Sergeant needed.

For further particulars apply to

Lt. W. B. OCHILTREE, C. S. A.,
Recruiting Officer.

May 10, 1861. 21-2t

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

THE Annual Meeting of this Company will be held in Fayetteville, on Friday, 31st May.

May 8, 1861. 20tm

For Rent for the remainder of the year,

A PLEASANT RESIDENCE for a small family, situated on Haymount and opposite the residence of E. J. Hale, Esq. Apply to

JAS N. SMITH.

May 8, 1861. 20tf

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
Wilmington & Manchester Railroad Co.
WILMINGTON, N. C., MAY 6TH, 1861.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS.

THE enforcement of the Revenue Laws of the Confederate States having been suspended in favor of North Carolina and Virginia, Merchandise and Produce of all kinds passing over this road from either State will not be subject to duties.

All goods from these States offering for transportation will be forwarded as heretofore, free of commissions, by directing to care of Transportation Agent.

J. P. ROBERTSON, Gen'l Sup't.

May 7. 19-2w

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—May 13.

BACON,	12 a 14	IRON—	
BEESWAX,	28 a 30	Swedes, com. bar	6 a 6½
CANDLES, F. F.	18 a	Ditto, wide	7 a 7½
Adamantine	25 a 30	American	5½ a 6
Sperm	45 a 55	English	4 a 4½
COFFEE—Rio	20 a 00	LARD,	12 a 14
Laguira	22 a 00	LEAD,	8½ a
Java	23 a 25	MOLASSES—	
COTTON—		Cuba	35 a 40
Fair to good	11 a 12	N. Orleans	50 a 00
Ordin. to mid.	8½ a 10	OIL—Linseed	75 a 80
COTTON BAGGING—		Tanner's	70 a 1 00
Gunny	17 a 20	SALT—	
Dundee	17 a 20	Liv. Sack	2 00 a 2 25
COTTON YARN—		Alum	50 a 0 00
No. 5 to 10	90 a 1 00	FLAXSEED,	1 00 a 1 10
DOMESTIC GOODS—		SHOT—	
Bro. Sheetings	8 a 9	Com. pr. bag	2 00
Osnaburgs	10½ a 11½	Buck	2 12½
FEATHERS,	45 a 50	SPIRITS—	
FLOUR—		P. Brandy	1 00 a 1 25
Family	8 00 a 8 25	N. C. Apple	60 a 0 65
Super.	7 75 a 8 00	Northern do.	50 a 0 60
Fine	7 50 a 7 75	N. C. Whiskey	65 a 0 75
Scratched	7 25 a 7 50	Northern do.	35 a 40
GRAIN—		SUGARS—	
Corn	90 a 95	Loaf	15 a 16
Wheat	1 25 a 0 00	Crushed	15 a 16
Rye	1 25 a	Coffee	12½ a 15
Oats	50 a 60	Porto Rico	11 a 12½
Peas	1 00 a 1 20	New Orleans	10 a 12
FERTILIZERS.		TALLOW,	10 a 00
Guano, Peruvian,	$65 a $70	WOOL,	19 a 20
Swan Island,	$50	TURPENTINE—	
HIDES—Dry	10 a 12½	Yellow dip	1 10 a
Green	4 a 5	Virgin,	0 80 a
NAILS,	4½ a 5	Hard	35 a 00
		Spirits	30 a 00

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

For some weeks past things have been so unsettled that we have not cared to publish the above table. It has now been carefully revised and corrected.

Cotton—None in market since last report.

Bacon—The market continues well supplied.

Corn—Good stock in store—no change in price.

Spirits Turp't—Sold on Saturday at prices above.

Flour—Arriving freely; a decline anticipated.

Corrected by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

WILMINGTON MARKET.—May 13, 1861.

Spirits Turpentine 40 cents. No other transactions.

At New York, Southern Super Flour firm at 5 75 to $6. Corn 63 to 74½. Middling Upland Cotton 13½. Spirits Turpentine firm.

Articles to Suit the Times.

CAMP STOOLS, and CAMP BEDSTEADS made to order at short notice.

MAKEPEACE & McRAE.

May 8. 20-1m

LOST!

A NOTE made by Evander Fuller to me for $181 59, dated 21st March last and due one day after date. Mr. Fuller mailed this note with some money on 24th April at Gibson's Store. All persons are hereby forewarned not to trade for this note.

JOSEPH UTLEY.

May 7, 1861. 20-*3t

Great Bargains!

JUST received one of the largest and cheapest assortments of

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

500 pieces of Calicoes,

warranted fast colors, at 10 cts. per yard, usually sold from 12½ to 15 cts.

250 pieces Colored Muslins and Lawns,

fast colors, at 12½ cts. per yard, usually sold from 15 to 20 cts.

100 pieces Debeges,

at 10 and 12½ cts. per yard, usually sold at 20 and 25 cts.

Plain, Black and Brocaded Silks; Plain and fig'd Challies; Plain and Figured Bareges; Crepe Moretts; Lustrals; Brochet Poplins; Lustre Francais Brochet; Figured Debeges; Brocade Argantines; Grenadines; Poil De Nord; Ottoman Lawns; Organdies; Ginghams; White Goods, Embroideries, Hosieries, &c. &c.

A VERY HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

Silk Mantles, Dusters, Barege Bournos, Seville Wrappers, Chantille Points, Mohair Points, Lace Points, Double Flounced Points, Crepe Shawls, Thibet Shawls, Stella Shawls, &c., &c., &c.

☞ Ladies are very respectfully invited to call and make their selections and get the BARGAINS, at

GEORGE BRANDT'S EMPORIUM of FASHION,
14 Hay St., Fayetteville.

April 3. 10-ltf

CROCKERY.

W. N. Tillinghast

Has received his IMPORTATIONS of Earthenware for

The Spring Trade,

Making the largest and best assorted Stock he has ever had. He will offer these Goods at old prices (as cheap as can be brought from the North,) notwithstanding the present cost of Exchange.

☞ *Customers will please buy their Crockery first, so as to give time enough to pack well.* ☜

March 13, 1861. 4-ltf

LIME!

100 BARRELS FRESH UNSLAKED, in prime order. For sale by

PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

Fayetteville, March 11, 1861. 3 ltf

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY.

E. MURRAY & CO,

Commission Merchants,

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

NORTH WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Cotton and Naval Stores.

Southern Piano Manufactory.

RUN NO RISK! RUN NO RISK!!

THOSE who wish to purchase a good and reliable PIANO, would do well to get one of BOSWELL & CO'S

New Cross-String Iron Frame Grand Patent

ACTION PIANOS.

They have given universal satisfaction wherever they have been sold, and are considered by judges to be one of the best SQUARE PIANOS that are now made. They combine all the late improvements, together with LARGER SOUNDING BOARD, which makes their tone so full and melodious. All our Pianos are sold on a guarantee for five years, with the privilege to exchange within six months after the sale—should they not give satisfaction; and we guarantee to those who purchase from us, a safe delivery of our Pianos, we assuming all responsibilities. Therefore, those who purchase of us RUN NO RISK.

A large number of our Pianos have been sold in this State and elsewhere. We name some who have purchased of us, to whom we can refer.

Geo. Houston, Esq., Miles Costin, Esq., Joshua G. Wright, Esq., Wilmington; Mrs. Banks, Warren Prior, Esq., E. J. Lilly, Esq., Fayetteville; Major Wm. C Draughon, Luke A. Powell, Esq., Sampson Co.; A. R Hicks, Esq., Dr. Jos. Blount, Duplin Co.; E. Stanly, Esq., Kenansville. Also, Ex-Gov. Branch of Halifax Co.; Dr. G. C. Marchant, Currituck Co.; John Pool, Esq., Pasquotank Co.; and many others.

Old Pianos will be taken in exchange in part pay for new ones. We sell for cash or approved notes at six and twelve months.

All orders sent to our address will be faithfully and promptly attended to.

Address

J. E BOSWELL & CO.,
Piano Manufacturers;
No. 5 & 7 S. Eutaw St., Baltimore

June 6, 1860. 24-ltf

AVON E. HALL.

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention [illegible] for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

Wilmington, Jan'y 19 1861 871lypd

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE—Friday, May 3.

A bill to provide for a telegraph line to Beaufort was amended by adding another to Smithville, and a proposition to extend one to Charlotte and Statesville.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Walker, Morehead, Avery, Stubbs and Barringer, a select committee on military affairs.

A resolution of thanks to the Governor for the manner in which he has conducted the affairs of the Government of the State during the present crisis, was received from the Commons and passed its several readings almost unanimously.

A resolution authorizing the Governor to appoint a Commissioner from this State to the Southern Congress, passed its several readings.

Received from the House of Commons, the following communication from His Excellency the Governor which was referred to the Judiciary committee:—

To the Honorable General Assembly of N. Carolina:

I am authoritatively informed that divers unpatriotic and evil disposed persons have issued civil process against sundry persons who are now enlisted in the public service for the purpose of defending their country, the lives and the property of all our people, against our enemy who is now blockading our ports and threatening to invade our soil.

Volunteers now on duty are harrassed by writs in the hands of the Sheriff of Wake County, issued upon various pretences, and in some instances there is reason to believe, issued merely with the view of compelling the defendants to enter into unjust compromises. With the view of preventing these unpatriotic practices, I respectfully recommend that a law be at once enacted prohibiting the service of any kind of civil process upon any person who now is or may hereafter enlist in the military service of the State during the proper term of his service and for one year thereafter. I also deem it highly important to pass a general law of a similar character applicable to all other persons for a limited period.

Property of every species has greatly depreciated in value—gold and silver are not to be had, and there is neither morality nor justice in allowing the few persons who may be disposed to take advantage of a great public calamity to impoverish their fellow citizens for their own gain. JOHN W. ELLIS.

Executive Department, May 3d, 1861.

Received from the House of Commons a bill to authorize the banks of this State to issue small notes. Referred.

The Speaker appointed the following committees:

Committee on Ways and Means.—Messrs. Pitchford, Worth, Bledsoe, Arendell and Rogers.

Committee concerning secret Sessions.—Messrs. Stowe, Outlaw and Speight.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Friday, May 3.

Mr. Donnell proposed to raise a joint select committee to consider of matters pertaining to post offices and post roads. Adopted.

By the same, instructing the joint committee on military affairs to inquire into the expediency of establishing a military Bureau. Adopted.

By Mr. Green, of Franklin, to appoint a military Board to be called "The Council of War."

By Mr. Cheek, to sit with closed doors; amended by making it discretionary with the House.

By Mr. Wright, to print 5,000 copies of the military hand-book for the use of the State. Passed its several readings, and ordered to be engrossed and sent to the Senate.

Mr. Person, a bill to provide for the manufacture of arms—appropriates $200,000. Referred.

By the same, to arm the State and to raise additional forces, to consist of artillery, cavalry and infantry. Referred.

By Mr. Mendenhall, to allow the banks to issue bills of one and two dollars, to the amount of 12 per cent on their capital. Passed its several readings.

The chair appointed Messrs. Ransom, Rogers, Person, Hill and Meares, on the joint committee on military affairs.

By Mr. Crumpler, to confer extraordinary powers on Justices of the Peace, for arresting and trying suspicious persons. Referred.

By Mr. Wright, a bill to exempt persons in the military service of the State from arrest under civil process. Referred.

By Mr. Fagg, a bill granting the franking privilege to members of the General Assembly for the space of sixty days.

Mr. Ferebee's resolution, authorizing the Governor to commission citizens of this State, who have resigned positions in the U. S. Army and navy, to at least equal rank and pay in the army and navy of this State, was taken up, being the special order, read the third time, passed and ordered to be engrossed.

SENATE—Saturday, May 4th.

Mr. Outlaw, from the committee on secret sessions, reported amendments to the rules providing for the deliberations of the Senate being conducted in secret session at any time, upon the motion of a member. Report adopted.

Mr Hall introduced a bill to provide for the arming of the State.

Mr Bledsoe introduced a bill to amend the charter of the city of Raleigh, and all other cities and towns in the State. Passed its several readings.

Mr Bledsoe introduced the following preamble and resolutions, to-wit:

Whereas, Abraham Lincoln has been and still is endeavoring to raise money upon the faith and credit of the so called United States for the purpose of waging a wicked, unjust, unholy and unconstitutional war upon the Southern States; and whereas North Carolina is neither morally or legally bound to pay or in any wise to contribute to the payment of any debt incurred by the said Government since the 4th day of March last; now, therefore, to the end that there may be no misapprehension of the part of those who may invest their means in the securities of said Government: it is there fore,

Resolved, That North Carolina will never in any event pay any portion of the debt incurred by what is called the United States Government since the fourth day of March last, or any portion of any debt or liability which may be incurred hereafter.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Abraham Lincoln and the Governors of all the States by the Governor of North Carolina.

Referred to the committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Barringer introduced a bill to provide for the education of State Cadets at the North Carolina Military Institute, and for other purposes. Referred.

Mr. Taylor, of Brunswick, introduced a bill for the protection of the lives and property of the citizens.

The bill to define and punish treason passed its several readings and was ordered to be engrossed.

The engrossed resolution authorizing the Governor to appoint a commissioner to the Southern Congress was passed its several readings and ordered to be enrolled.

The Speaker announced Messrs. Faison, Outlaw, Winstead, Stowe and Thomas of Davidson, as the Senate branch of the committee on Post-offices and Post-roads.

COMMONS—Saturday, May 4.

The chair appointed as the House branch of the committee on ways and means, Messrs. Merrimon, Bridgers, Ferebee, Person, and Mendenhall.

The bill to provide for the Manufacture of arms, passed second and third readings, was ordered to be engrossed, and sent to the Senate.

Mr. Peebles presented a bill to provide for executive assistance. Referred.

By Mr. Crumpler, to suspend civil process for the collection of debts for two years. Referred.

By Mr. Galloway, to abolish the office of State Geologist. Referred.

By Mr. Wooten, a resolution requiring the State Treasurer to withhold payment on all bonds, &c., due by this State to individuals or corporations in the non-slaveholding States, until the present hostilities between the North and the South shall cease. Referred.

The House went into secret session.

The engrossed resolution to purchase the arms used by the Cadets of the Hillsboro' Military Academy was rejected.

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

Paris, Thursday, April 18, 1861.—The American Minister at Paris, Mr. Faulkner, has just had an official interview with the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Thouvenel, on the subject of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

Mr. Faulkner informed the Minister that he was instructed to say that the President's policy was to be found in the Inaugural Address in full; but in brief, on the question of a recognition of the Southern Confederacy, the President held that there was no *fait accompli* as yet, and that to recognise the Confederacy under the present state of things would be not only illegal but an act of bad faith to a friendly Power desirous of settling its own internal affairs in its own way. Mr. Faulkner finished by protesting in the most solemn manner against any recognition of the Southern Confederacy until the new Minister, Mr. Dayton, should arrive.

M. Thouvenel then demanded to know if the Cabinet at Washington were not divided in sentiment on this question of recognition? To which the American Minister replied, that under any circumstances the members of the American Cabinet were only advisory officers, and that with the President remained the initiative and the ressonsibility of public acts such as these. That these were the President's views, and that these alone were to be taken as guides in diplomatic transactions.

M. Thouvenel then said that *the Government of the United States need not have any apprehension of a speedy recognition of the Southern Confederacy by the Government of France.* It was not the habit of the French Government to act hastily in questions of so delicate a nature. He pointed out the case of Italy, where apparently there could be no special objection to the recognition, and yet from prudential motives the recognition was withheld. The French Government, added M. Thouvenel, sees the present dissentions in America with pain, and not only would desire to see the broken elements reunited, but would never step in by any act whatever to widen the division or add fuel to the flames.

At the same time M. Thouvenel said that the practice of France, as indeed of most of the European Powers, was now clearly understood in these cases of recognition of new Governments. A Government once clearly established beyond dispute was a Government *de facto*, and must be recognised, and when the new American Government arrived at that point, he presumed, although he had no right now to prejudge the future, it would be recognised.

M. Thouvenel then demanded information on the subject of the new tariff, which, he said, so deeply affected French commerce. Mr. Faulkner informed him that from indications from Washington he believed there would be an extra session of Congress, and that the tariff would be modified—a declaration which gave the Foreign Secretary great satisfaction, and induced him to say to Mr. Faulkner that at the next meeting of the Cabinet he would be pleased to report this hope to the Emperor and his colleagues in the Government.

NEW YORK FIGHTING MATERIAL.

The following, from the N. Y. correspondence of the Washington Chronicle, a recently established Black Republican sheet, will convey some idea of the material of New York volunteers:

"Many humorous scenes have transpired in connection with the enlistment of our firemen and roughs in the regiments raised by Col. Ellsworth and Col. Billy Wilson. A few mornings since, while the former was drilling company G, which is made up of pure fighting boys—some member or friend of the company rushed up to the drill room and shouted, "Company G, this way, one of our boys is in a muss!" Quick as a flash, company G broke ranks, rushed down stairs, and down a few rods in Seventh Avenue, where they met the opposing crowd, "went in," and gave them an express and special thrashing, formed ranks again on the walk, marched up stairs, and went on with the drill, saying not a word, and as though nothing had happened. After the drill, company G descended from the room in a body, marched over to Sixth Avenue, stopped the first car, got into, on, and about the same, and when the collector commenced at the front of the car to collect fare each man simply said, "the Captain will pay." When the official reached the Captain and intimated a readiness to receive the requisite total the Captain remarked, "Fare? Ah, yes; well, you can just charge it to Jefferson Davis;" and thereat the boys did smile one of those audible smiles which company G indulge in on public occasions when they wish to express an emotion of pleasure.

These gifted members of Ellsworth's corps are not surpassed by those composing the regiment just mustered into service under Colonel Billy Wilson. "Billy Wilson," as he is fondly called by "the boys of the first ward," was formerly an alderman; is a noted politician; was in Nicaragua with Walker, and is fond of powder in every way it can be served up. Colonel Billy's first, and generally his only conversation with those who rushed to join his command, was in nearly every case this:

"*Are you ready to fight your way to the Gulf!*" If the respondent answered "yes," Billy simply replied, "Sign!" If the reply was "no," he curtly said "Leave!" Two of his men were talking over the manner in which the Massachusetts regiment was assailed at Baltimore, when one said: "I say, Ike, won't the Colonel take us through Baltimore? "*If he says 'go,' we'll just go along*, for when it comes to your bricks and paving stones, if we don't know how to play *that*, you can blow us, *you* can!"

Last evening, just for a flyer, Col. Billy formed his boys in line, and, preceded by "the ear-piercing fife and soul stirring drum," marched up Broadway to pay a visit to the principal hotels. Arriving at the St. Nicholas, he marched the companies into the hall and spacious bar-room, and then issued the following order: "Attention!" Attention was paid, and the bystanders preserved silence. "Kneel down!" shouted the Colonel. The men dropped upon their knees. "You do solemnly swear that you will cut off the head of every traitor and secessionist you meet during the war." "*We swear!*" was the universal response. The men then rose, and in a perfectly orderly manner marched out and proceeded to the Metropolitan Hotel, where the same scene was reenacted, after which the gallant souls went to their quarters.

I should have mentioned, that as each man signed his name to the enlistment roll, the Col. made to him this cheerful remark: "You needn't sign but for three months, for you'll probably be shot or dead before that time expires." To a gentleman with whom he was conversing, Billy offered the following wager: "I'll just bet you five hundred dollars that in twenty-four hours after I leave, the people will tell you there is not a thief, pick pocket, or burglar left in the city of New York." Such is the crowd that go to the war with Col. Wilson.

Hillsboro' Military Academy.

THE next term of this Institution will commence on May 1st.

For particulars address COL. C. C. TEW, Supt. H. M. A.

Hillsboro', N. C., March 25. 8-5w*2t

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.

June 20, 1860. 29*tf

WORTH & DANIEL,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND
Commission Merchants,
No. 2 GRANITE ROW, FRONT STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS in all kinds of Groceries, Provisions, Fruit, Liquors, Wines, Cigars and Tobacco.

Solicit consignments of Flour, Dried Fruit, Feathers, Bees Wax, Tobacco, and Country Produce generally. Agents for Howe's celebrated Scales.

D. G. WORTH, Late of Asheboro', N. C. N. G DANIEL, For the past 7 years with T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Sept. 28, 1860. 57*1y

HACKS FOR HIRE.

THE subscriber has a HACK at McIver's Depot, the terminus of the Western Railroad, with which he is prepared to convey Passengers in any direction they may wish to go. He will be present always on the arrival of the train. With good Horses and careful and accommodating Drivers, he hopes to give satisfaction.

ALBERT GEAN.

McIver's Depot, Chatham Co., N. C., March 26. 8-

NOTICE.

AS I expect to be absent from home a few months in the West, Archibald McLean is my authorized Agent to transact my business until I return.

N. G. JONES.

Dec'r 28. 83tf

NOW IN MARKET.

ALL persons having NEGROES for sale, will do well to address the subscriber at Clinton, Sampson county, as he is determined to buy and pay as liberal prices for them as the state of the market will permit.

By addressing him he will call immediately, and make liberal offers, as all will find who will try him.

CHARLES T. STEVENS.

Clinton, Sampson Co., Sept. 10, 1860. 52-1ypd

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on last December, my negro man DAVE. He is a full-blooded negro, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, well set, and intelligent for a negro; would-weigh when he left from 160 to 175, aged about 35 years; he has a scar on his face. I will pay Fifty Dollars reward to any person delivering him to me at Philadelphus, Robeson county, N. C., or for his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him. And Fifty Dollars for proof sufficient to convict any person or persons for harboring him.

DANIEL McCALLUM,
For JOSEPH B. McCALLUM.

Philadelphus, Robeson Co., N. C., April 5. 12tf

J. J. COX. W. P. KENDALL. J. S. KENDALL.

COX, KENDALL & CO.,
Commission Merchants
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 11 & 12 North Water St.,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders from the Country promptly executed.
☞ Particular attention given to the sale of Cotton and other produce.

April 2, 1861. 10-tf

G. W. BULLARD,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT and PERSONAL attention will be given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, Lumber, Timber, and all other country produce.

REFER TO
O. G. Parsley, Pres't Com. Bank at Wilmington.
John Dawson, " B. N. C., at do.
Messrs. H. & E. J. Lilly, } Fayetteville.
Messrs. Pemberton & Sloan, }
A. Parker, Esq., Harnett County, N. C.

May 7, 1860. 15tf

CLARK & TURLINGTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give special attention to the sale or shipment of all Naval Stores, Cotton, Flour, Timber, and other country produce. Dealers in Lime, Plaster, Cement, Hair, &c.; and

AGENTS FOR STEAMERS KATE McLAURIN AND SUN.

Refer to: H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear, Wilmington; Jno. Dawson, Pres't Wilmington Branch Bank of North Carolina; W. H. Jones, Cashier Raleigh Branch Bank of Cape Fear.

Dec. 14, 1860. 79-tf

NOW IN MARKET.

ALL persons having NEGROES for sale, will do well to call on or address the subscriber at Clinton, Sampson County, N. C., as he is determined to buy and pay the highest prices for them that the state of the market will permit.

A. S. C. POWELL.

Clinton, Sampson Co., March 28. 9-3mpd

Groceries and Iron.

47 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE;
10 bags " Laguira ";
10 mats " Java ";
15 Bbls. Coffee Sugar;
15 Hhds. Prime Molasses;
100 Seamless Sacks Salt;
4 Tons Swedes Iron. For sale by
W. C. TROY.

April 15, 1861. 13-1m

MAKEPEACE & McRAE,

HAVE on hand and expect to keep for sale, of their own manufacture, a supply of Brass, Galvanized and common Hooped

JUNIPER BUCKETS;
French, High Post, Cottage and Common
BEDSTEADS;

Spring Mattresses, of new and improved Spring, on hand or made to order of any size; LOUNGES; Spring, Cane, and Wood Seat CHAIRS, of different kinds and patterns; Spring Sofas, Lounges and Chairs, repaired, and covered with Hair Cloth or otherwise; Hoe handles, Bungs for bbls. & Hhds.; Sole, Harness, and Upper Leather, and Plastering Hair.

As we have good Machinery for Sawing, Planeing, Turning, Morticing and Boreing, we can do work with despatch and on satisfactory terms. Persons having work or repairing to do will do well to give us a call. We warrant our work; if it fails, you know where to find us.

Having taken a Store on the East side of Gillespie Street, a few doors South of A. W. Steel, Esq., and having some spare room, we would attend to the storage and sale of any thing that may be consigned to us; and will give special attention to products of this State.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1861. 9tf

SUPREME COURT REPORTS,
TWO NEW VOLUMES.
Vol. 7 Jones's Law, & Vol. 5 Jones's Equity Reports,

JUST issued, for sale, or exchange as usual for unbound Nos., by E. J. HALE & SONS.

Jan. 21, 1861. 89-

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the stockholders in the Bank of Fayetteville will be held in the hall of the Bank, on Monday the 20th day of May next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. W. G. BROADFOOT, Cash'r.

April 19. 15*td

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN LUMBERTON FOR SALE.

BEING DESIROUS of removing to an adjoining County, I offer for sale the following property in the village of Lumberton:

1. The LOT on which I now reside, containing 11½ Acres, part reclaimed Swamp, and all very productive, and in a good state of cultivation, surrounded by a plank fence in good repair. The Dwelling house is in thorough repair, (part entirely new,) with all necessary outbuildings almost new, and very conveniently arranged; there is in the yard a Well of excellent Water, and there are on the Lot a great many different sorts of choice Fruits, and good vegetable and flower Gardens. The yard is on a high and healthy situation on the boundary line of the town, covered with a fine grove of natural growth. Altogether, it is believed to be the most desirable situation in the village.

2. The LOT on the corner of the Public Square and the Columbus road, adjoining the Presbyterian Church, containing about One-fourth of an Acre, on which there is a good Brick Office, containing Two rooms, each with a fire place.

3. A part of the LOT on Main Street, adjoining Mrs. Biggs's and Mrs. Daniel's Lots, on the corner opposite to Mrs. McQueen's residence, on which there is a small Building, and the best Well in town.

No village in this section of the country presents at this time, greater inducements to a business man than Lumberton. Pleasantly situated on Lumber River, where it is crossed by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road, on which the trians now run regularly tothat point, it must improve.

The above property will be sold either together, or separately, at very low prices, and on most accommodating terms.

R. E. TROY.

Lumberton, Oct. 24. 67*tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
J. A. Pemberton
Will receive in a few days his entire stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
EMBRACING ALL THE
New and Desirable Spring Styles,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

The public generally are respectfully invited to call early and secure ☞ BARGAINS. ☜

J. A. PEMBERTON.

March 28, 1861. 8tf

SPRING STOCK FOR 1861!
Starr & Williams

HAVE received in part and expect in a few days to have their entire stock of

Spring & Summer Goods

in Store, to which they invite the attention of Merchants generally. All those having notes and accounts past due are earnestly requested to make payment without further notice.

J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.

March 27, 1861. 8tf

NEW GOODS.

THE UNDERSIGNED expect to have in Store about the 1st to the 3d of April, their usual

Assortment of Goods,

and will be disposed to sell at short profits for CASH or on the usual credit for prompt pay.

They invite a call from buyers generally.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

March 27, 1861. 8-tf

IRISH POTATOES.

YELLOW PLANTING POTATOES for sale by GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

March 27, 1861. 8-tf

MACKEREL.

FOR SALE in Barrels and half Barrels by GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

March 27, 1861. 8-tf

SPRING TRADE!
WORTH, WIGHTMAN & CO.
OFFER AT WHOLESALE A HEAVY STOCK OF
GROCERIES.
—ALSO—
A complete and well selected stock of
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

60 BARRELS NORTH CAROLINA LIQUORS.
150 " DOMESTIC Ditto.
WORTH, WIGHTMAN & CO.

Fayetteville, April 12, 1861. 13tf

At No. 34, Hay St.

10,000 YDS. PRINTS, unusually low, either by wholesale or retail.

50 Doz. WOOL and other HATS.

CLOTHING

at greatly reduced prices; together with a large and varied stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

all of which will be offered on as favorable terms as any House in the State. J. K. KYLE.

Oct. 4, 1860. 58tf

JAS. C. McRAE,
Attorney at Law,
Office West end of the Insurance Building,
Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.

March 26, 1860. 3tf

FRENCH STRANGE,
Attorney at Law,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Office that recently occupied by C. G. Wright, Esq., over the one now occupied by him in Dr. Robinson's building, Green Street.

Dec'r 2, 1859. 72-

WM. McL. McKAY,
Attorney at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Moore and Robeson Counties. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his hands.

Oct. 17, 1859. 58-tf

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having removed from Summerville to Fayetteville, will attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett and Moore. His office will be at his residence, on Green Street, opposite the Episcopal Church.

His correspondents will please address him hereafter at Fayetteville, instead of Summerville.

NEILL McKAY.

Jan'y 21, 1860. 85-tf

Law Notice

THE subscriber having retired from the Bench, with purpose to devote himself to the practice of the Law, will attend hereafter the counties of Cumberland, Robeson and Bladen, at all the Courts, and the Superior Courts of Richmond, Harnett and Sampson.

J. G. SHEPHERD.

June 4, 1860. 23tf

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law Office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1859. 79tf

RORY McNAIR,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
LUMBERTON, N. C.

WILL attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland. All business intrusted to him will receive prompt attention and collections punctually remitted.

Oct. 6, 1859. 55tf

JOHN P. FULLER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF
Robeson, Cumberland, Columbus and Bladen.
Office at Lumberton, Robeson Co., N. C.

July 5, 1859 29tf

Dr. THEO. MARTINE,

OFFICE, HAY STREET, opposite the Post Office. Medical Electricity applied.

Fayetteville, Oct. 17, 1860. 62tf

Dental Notice.

R. SCOTT expecting to be absent from Fayetteville for awhile, Dr. Benbow will be in his Office to attend to all calls that may be made professionally. Also to receive *any funds* that may be due.

Office on Person street, two doors east of the Market.

Jan'y 21, 1861. 89tf

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. DAVIS having decided on permanently locating in the Town of Fayetteville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country. In all the various branches of his Profession, including the manufacture of Mineral Teeth, he is satisfied, after an extensive experience, to which is added a thorough Dental education, that he can give entire satisfaction as far as is in the power of Dentistry. All irregularities of the Teeth treated in a proper and careful manner, as well as diseases of the mouth. None but the proper metals are made use of in the various operations. Charges will be moderate, that the benefits of the Profession may be placed within the reach of all who may feel an interest in the preservation of the Teeth.

☞ Office over Houston's Jewelry Store, where he may be found at all times.

May 10, 1858. 9tf

North Carolina Form Book,

A FURTHER supply just received.

E. J. HALE & SON

Joseph W. Barbour,
INSPECTOR OF SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

HAVING been appointed by last County Court, INSPECTOR OF SPIRITS TURPENTINE, I am now ready to give the business my personal attention. All who may favor me with their business will find it promptly attended to at my Warehouse in Campbellton, opposite John A. McLauchlin.

Dec. 11th, 1860. 78-6mpd

A. M. CAMPBELL,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
—Will attend to the sale of—
Goods, Wares and Merchandize,
Real Estate, Negroes, &c.

Dec. 17, 1860. 79-6mos

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM. CYRUS S. VAN AMRINGE.

JOS. R. BLOSSOM & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb'y 12, 1861. 99tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 28, 1861 84tf

JNO. S. DANCY, Late of Tarboro'. JNO. H. HYMAN, Lat of Scotland Neck. F. M. HYMAN, Late of Warrenton.

DANCY, HYMAN & CO.,
GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
124 Pearl Street,
NEW YORK.

HYMAN, DANCY & Co.,
Commission Merchants,
NORFOLK, VA.

The New York House will be conducted by Jno. S. Dancy, aided by R. W. Hyman.

The Norfolk House will be conducted by Jno. H. Hyman and F. M. Hyman.

☞ Particular attention given to the sale of COTTON, CORN, WHEAT, NAVAL STORES, &c.

Sept. 11, 1860. 53tf

WANTED.

A LARGE quantity of COTTON and LINEN RAGS, for which fair prices will be paid.

DAVID MURPHY.

Aug 17 41-

Plows! Plows!!
Encourage Home Industry!
To all in want of Plows, please read this!

THE undersigned is manufacturing Plows that cannot be surpassed; they are of a new pattern that gives universal satisfaction. I have been engaged in putting them up over twelve months. Please send in your orders to me at Mudlick, Chatham County, N. C., or to Isaac M. Sowell at Prosperity, Moore County, whom I have employed and have had over twelve months in putting up these Plows; who will attend to all orders in my absence. I am also putting up a few Superior IRON AXLE WAGONS. I would refer you to the following gentlemen who are using those plows: Alexander Kelly, A. McCallum, Dan'l Campbell, D. M. Sinclair, and others of Moore County; William Carter, J. Osley, W. T. Burns, and many others of Chatham County.

THOMAS DIXON.

Mudlick, Chatham Co., March 25. 7*3m

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS,
DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 34 Reade Street, New York.

Dec. 11, 1860. 79*1y

State of North Carolina,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1861.
Smitherman & Spencer vs. Hiram Allen.
Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Hiram Allen is not an inhabitant of this State; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, notifying the defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the Court House in Troy, on the first Monday of July next, then and there to plead or replevy to said attachment, or Judgment will be entered against him for the debt, interest and cost.

Witness, John McLennan, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Troy, on the first Monday in April A. D. 1861.

15*6tpd] JOHN McLENNAN, Clerk.

Notice.

WE hereby forewarn all persons from trading for a Note for $100, due Jan'y 1, 1862, held by Pharaoh Lee against the undersigned, and for which value has not been received.

WILLIAM S. ELDRIDGE.
YOUNG ELDRIDGE & CO.

Blackman's Mills, May 1, 1861. 19*3t

Notice.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Cameron & McFadyen is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said firm will present them to Neill McFadyen for payment.

A. McF. CAMERON.
NEILL McFADYEN.

April 27, 1861. 19*2t

A. W. FULLER. G. W. LAWRENCE.

Fuller & Lawrence,
DEALERS IN
NAVAL STORES.

WILL give prompt and personal attention to Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, Tar, &c., consigned to them either for sale or shipment. Our Wharf and Ware-houses being conveniently located for the reception of Produce either by Rail Road or River, enables us to make charges light. Orders for Spirit Casks, Glue, Bungs, &c., filled on favorable terms.

Office No. 2, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

April 12, 1861. 13*tf

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22. 11-1m*tf

State of North Carolina,
HARNETT COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1861.
Hugh Clark and others vs. Duncan McCormick, Jr., Executor of Malcom Clark, deceased.
Issue Devisavit vel non.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Hugh Clark, Nancy Clark, Mary Gray, M. Currie and wife Elizabeth, heirs at law and next of kin of the said Malcom Clark, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying them to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Summerville, on the second Monday of June next, then and there to see proceedings in this cause and to make themselves parties to the said issue, if they shall think proper so to do.

Witness, Benjamin F. Shaw, Clerk of said Court, this second Monday of March, A. D. 1861.

April 29, 1861. B. F. SHAW, Cl'k. 19*6t

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.
D. STEWART, Jr. A. M., Principal.

THE next Session of this Institution will open on 8th, (Tuesday,) of January next.

Students will be received at any time during Session, and charged till the close. No deduction except in cases of protracted illness. Good board can be obtained in the neighborhood at $9 per month.

For further information, apply to the Secretary or Principal.

R. D. DICKSON, Sec'y.

Dec. 20, 1860 81-tf

A School for Boys and Young Men.

THE undersigned will commence a School on the W. Plank Road, nine miles from Fayetteville, from Manchester P. O., and within half a mile of Western Rail Road, (a high and healthful locality, excellent water,) on Monday the 22d of April. Tuition, board, washing, mending, lights, bed and bedding, at thirty dollars ($30) per term of ten weeks, in advance, no extra charges.

Pupils received at any time by their paying for unexpired part only of the current term. I purpose to give undivided attention to the School, and teach thoroughly as practicable. Instructions may be had in Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, Surveying with Geometry, Logarithms, Trigonometry, Area of land computed, difference of latitude and departure, and also various methods of plotting, Astronomy, calculation and projection of solar and lunar Eclipses, Navigation, and some other branches.

DUNCAN McARTHUR.

References:—Hon. J. G. Shepherd, Dr. W. C. Duffie, Joseph Arey, Esq., Sampson Boon, Esq., John McRae, Fayetteville; Dr. H. A. Bizzell, Clinton; Mr. William D. Smith, Wilmington; James M. Smith, Esq., David G. McDuffie, Engineer and Surveyor, Cumberland; John C. Williams, Esq. and his son, J. C. Williams of Harnett.

March 23, 1861. 7tf

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by JOS. UTLEY.

Aug. 23. 46-tf

LAND ON BUFFALO CREEK FOR SALE.
John McLeod, et al. vs. William McLeod, et al.
In Equity.

IN pursuance of an order of the Court of Equity of Cumberland County, at Fall term, 1860, upon the petition of the Heirs at law of John McLeod, dec'd, I will expose to sale, at the Court House door, in Fayetteville, on Monday of Superior Court, the 13th day of May next, a Valuable tract of LAND, lying on Buffalo Creek about 23 miles from town, on the Turnpike Road, joining Catharine Ferguson, Wm. McLean, and others, containing about 200 Acres, 100 of which is cleared.

Terms of sale, $25 in cash, and the balance 6 months credit with interest from date. Bond and approved security required.

WALTER A. HUSKE, C. & M.

April 12. 13 St

NOTICE.

HEREAFTER I will pay no debts unless contracted by myself or my immediate family.

NEILL McFADYEN.

April 27 17*3pd

VALUABLE PROPERTY
At Auction.

A HOUSE and LOT in Pittsboro', N. C., belonging to Mrs. C. O. Horne, will be offered for sale, at public Auction, on Thursday, the 16th day of May (Court week in Chatham.) The House is large and commodious, and is situated in the most desirable part of the village.

There will also be offered at the same time and place, a large and well constructed STORE HOUSE, located in the most business part of the town.

Terms, Six and Twelve months credit, with note and approved security. Persons wishing further information in regard to this property, previous to the sale, will apply to H. R. Horne, Fayetteville, N. C.

April 5. 11ts

State of North Carolina,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1861.
John H. Montgomery vs. Heirs at law of Martha Thompson.
Petition to make Real Estate Assets.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Joseph Warbriton and Benjamin Scarbrough and his wife, are not inhabitants of this State; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for said defendant to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county aforesaid, at [illegible] on the first Monday of July [illegible] answer or demur to the peti[illegible] set down for hearing and heard [illegible]

Witness, John McLennan, Clerk of [illegible] office in Troy, on the first Monday of [illegible]

[15*6tpd] JOHN McLENNAN [illegible]

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, [illegible]
Charles E. Leete vs [illegible]
Attachment and Levy made.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court [illegible] Defendant in this case, Jacob G. Becton, [illegible] yond the limits of the State, or so conceals himself [illegible] the ordinary process of the law cannot be served [illegible] It is therefore ordered, that publication be [illegible] Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the [illegible] G. Becton to be and appear at our next Court [illegible] and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the [illegible] Cumberland, at the Court House [illegible] first Monday in June next, [illegible] there plead or replevy, or judgment [illegible] ed, and the property levied o[illegible] Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden [illegible] at office in Fayetteville, the [illegible] D. 1861.

11*6t]

A. J. HALE,

LATE of Asheborough N. [illegible] lor at Law, Marshfield, [illegible] future practice his profession [illegible] 14th Judicial Circuit.

Prompt and special attention [illegible] of claims, and all other bus[illegible] south-western Missouri.

June 30.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an order made [illegible] ders, at Spring term of [illegible] hereby give public notice the [illegible] Court will be held, for the Co[illegible] House in Carthage, on the thi[illegible] All persons having business [illegible] are hereby notified to attend. [illegible] that unless they show they h[illegible] get their causes ready for tri[illegible] pay the cost for the Term.

March 12.

FOR SALE.

ONE Turpentine Distillery [illegible] order; also, one STORE [illegible] place for Trade, and in the m[illegible] Turpentine, and near enough [illegible] day. I am desirous of selli[illegible] terms. It is situated on Ki[illegible] miles East of Newton Grove.

SAM[illegible]

Newton Grove, Sampson Co[illegible]

State of North Carolina,
COUNTY OF R[illegible]
Court of Equity, Spring T[illegible]
George Dawkins et al., vs. M[illegible]
Petition to sell L[illegible]

IT appearing to the satisfacti[illegible] Blue, one of the Defendants [illegible] resident of this State: It is th[illegible] Court, that publication be made [illegible] server for six weeks, notifying [illegible] resident defendant, to be and [illegible] of this Court, to be held for t[illegible] at the Court House in Rocking[illegible] day in September next, and p[illegible] this petition, or it will be take[illegible] ex parte as to him.

Witness, John D. Shaw, C[illegible] said Court of Equity, at Office [illegible] Monday in March, A. D. 1861, and the [illegible] of our independence.

]18*6w] JOHN D. SHAW, [illegible]

Blanks for sale at this Office.